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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR 1-52

March 3, 1952

WORLD RICE CROP SLIGHTLY SMALLER

The 1951-52 (August-July) world harvest of rough rice is placed at 336,000 million pounds, a decline of 1 percent from 340,000 million pounds in the preceding year, in the second estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The current estimate of world acreage is below the earlier forecast primarily due to a reduced acreage in the important rice areas of India.

Rice production in Asia, South America, Africa and Oceania is less than in 1950-51 (as reported in Foreign Crops and Markets, December 10, 1951), while sharp increases occurred in North America and Europe.

The current estimate of Asia's harvest is down slightly from the first forecast. The total harvest is estimated at 309,000 million pounds, a decline of 3,570 million pounds, or slightly more than 1 percent, from 1950-51. This is due largely to a decrease in the estimate of India's rice crop, and a smaller harvest in the Philippine Republic where prospects were reduced late in the season.

The first official estimate of India's 1951-52 rice area is 62,632,000 acres, or 5,041,000 less than the corresponding estimate of 1950-51. This estimate, published in January 1952, was based on information available as of the end of September or beginning of October, and does not include the acreages under late rice. The decrease of 8 percent in the 1951-52 acreage of India is reported to have resulted mainly from the failure of monsoon rains at the sowing and transplanting time in the rice-growing areas of northern and eastern India.

Weather was favorable for production in the surplus area of Asia - Burma, Thailand, and Indochina. The total harvest of that area is estimated at 40,100 million pounds of rough rice compared with 38,500 million pounds in 1950-51. Burma's official estimate of harvested acreage is about 200,000 acres larger than the corresponding estimate of the preceding year, and the per-acre yield was higher than average. The rice acreage of Indochina, particularly in Cambodia, increased from 1950-51, and indications are that Thailand also produced more rice than in the previous year.

Record crops were harvested in 1951 in all the European countries where rice is grown. That Continent's total production is estimated at 3,300

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries,
averages 1935-36 to 1944-45, annual 1949-50 to 1951-52 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production					
	Average		1940-41	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	Average		1940-41	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
	1935-36	1940-41	1944-45	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1935-36	1940-41	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1951-52
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
NORTH AMERICA												
El Salvador	26:	45:	31:	35:	41:	1,392:	1,404:	1,365:	1,398:	36.2:	63.2:	42.3:
Mexico	96:	155:	267:	267:	-:	1,904:	1,547:	1,525:	1,184:	-:	182.8:	239.8:
Panama	50:3/	79:	141:	143:	-:	1,440:	1,316:	1,234:	1,327:	72.0:3/	104.0:	174.0:
United States	1,004:	1,338:	1,840:	1,620:	1,947:	2,234:	2,046:	2,215:	2,388:	2,250:	2,243.3:	2,738.2:
Cuba	45:	69:	120:	126:	133:	998:	1,035:	1,117:	1,325:	1,925:	43.1:	71.4:
Dominican Republic	80:3/	99:	108:	116:	125:	1,065:	1,192:	1,220:	1,156:	1,058:	85.2:3/	118.0:
Trinidad	10:	13:	25:	-:	-:	1,320:	1,562:	2,424:	-:	-:	13.5:	20.3:
Total	1,428:	1,972:	2,741:	2,553:	-:	2,912:	-:	-:	-:	-:	2,791.9:	5,010.9:
EUROPE												
Bulgaria	19:	28:	-:	-:	-:	2,463:	2,361:	-:	-:	-:	46.8:	66.1:
France	1:	20:	27:	33:	1,400:	1,600:	2,480:	3,756:	3,333:	1.4:	1.6:	49.6:
Greece	5:	3:	19:	24:	48:	1,840:	2,100:	2,463:	2,938:	2,292:	9.2:	6.3:
Italy	362:	381:	326:	358:	420:	4,677:	4,480:	4,565:	4,557:	1,692.9:	1,707.0:	1,488.1:
Portugal	47:	58:	51:	67:	74:	3,253:	2,945:	3,351:	3,982:	3,804:	152.9:	170.8:
Total	110:	119:	142:	143:	155.4/	5,600:	4,387:	4,345:	4,615:	4,613:	477.0:	522.0:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) .2/	552:	611:	623:	700:	829:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	2,392.6:	2,507.8:
ASIA												
Iran	524:	580:	544:	530:	476:	1,566:	1,638:	1,499:	1,693:	1,653:	836.0:	920.1:
Iraq	392:	431:	-:	525:	520:	1,283:	1,130:	-:	1,050:	763:	503.0:	487.2:
Turkey	78:	66:	66:	60:	84:	2,642:	2,665:	2,914:	2,833:	3,110:	12,375.0:	175.9:
Burma	12,671:	10,650:	9,300:	9,264:	9,481:	1,238:	1,162:	1,242:	1,318:	15,683.3:	11,400.0:	11,504.6:
Ceylon	870:	1,060:	1,109:	1,046:	1,069:	672:	660:	633:	607:	655:	585.0:	701.6:
China	45,000:	45,631:	45,700:	45,350:2/	2,299:	2,200:	2,150:	2,265:	2,161:2/110,372:0:	2,161:	99,000.0:	98,100.0:
Taiwan	1,606:	1,518:	1,889:	1,889:	1,925:	2,394:	2,061:	2,025:	2,153:	2,182:	3,845.3:	3,128.3:
Manchuria	782:	975:	-:	850:	890:	1,829:	1,385:	-:	1,800:	1,607:	1,545.0:	1,430.4:
Indochina 6/	14,306:	13,150:	12,200:	12,600:	12,100:	12,600:	1,006:	975:	996:	1,000:	14,396.0:	12,825.0:
Indian Union	62,590:	64,780:	75,414:	75,458:	70,500:	1,194:	1,137:	1,033:	928:	1,021:	74,740.0:	77,920.7:

ASIA (Continued)

Japan	7,862;	7,653;	7,880;	7,940:	7,850:	3,408:	3,267	3,330:	3,248:	26,793.1:	25,701.6:	26,447.0:	25,500.0	
Korea	3,838;	3,601; <i>Y</i>	2,580:	-	:	2,256:	2,270	2,649:	-	:	8,658.3:	8,176.0; <i>Y</i>	6,834.5; <i>Y</i>	
Malaya Federation	745:	790:	931:	908:	-	:	1,634:	1,424:	1,721:	-	:	1,217.1:	1,125.0:	
Java and Madura	9,794:	9,310:	9,044:	9,928:	-	:	1,442:	1,385:	1,438:	-	:	14,126.0:	11,832.0:	
Pakistan	18,706;	20,605:	21,772:	22,401:	22,500; <i>g/</i>	-	1,227:	1,227:	1,230:	1,233; <i>g/</i>	-	12,892.6:	11,324.2:	
Philippine Republic	4,852:	5,265:	5,471:	5,551:	5,500:	-	940:	1,050:	1,031:	1,018:	-	25,274.3:	27,368.1:	
Thailand <i>Y/</i>	7,082:	8,727:	12,263:	12,082:	-	:	1,252:	1,202:	1,142:	-	:	4,950.0:	5,721.0:	
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.)	201,907:	200,987:	214,910:	216,926:	212,129:	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,900.0:	14,255.0:	
SOUTH AMERICA	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,588.5:	14,255.0:	
Argentina	52:	88	104	117:	118:	2,692:	2,891:	2,766:	2,817:	2,797:	140.0:	254.4:	287.7:	
Brazil	2,323:	3,042:	4,853:	4,700:	-	1,287:	1,409:	1,462:	1,447:	-	2,989.1:	4,285.8:	7,093.7:	
British Guiana	70:	83:	96:	114:	-	2,289:	2,199:	2,517	2,175:	-	160.2:	182.5:	241.6:	
Chile	13:	68:	66:	58:	-	3,515:	3,469:	2,808:	1,531:	-	45.7:	235.9:	185.3:	
Colombia	150:	205:	277:	250:	350:	943:	1,460:	1,653:	1,518:	1,571:	-	141.4:	299.3:	457.8:
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	146.0:	254.2:	211.5:
Paraguay	5:	15:	22:	25:	-	1,760:	1,760:	1,805:	1,764:	-	-	8.8:	26.4:	39.7:
Peru	107:	137:	103:	117:	136:	1,897:	2,206:	2,418:	3,623:	3,125:	203.0:	302.2:	249.1:	423.9:
Surinam	37:	35:	40:	44:	-	2,081:	2,306:	2,772:	2,500:	-	77.0:	80.7:	110.9:	110.0:
Uruguay	12:	13:	24:	35:	-	2,992:	2,862:	2,862:	2,591:	2,823:	-	38.9:	37.2:	88.1:
Venezuela	2:	11:	29:	40:	60:	1,150:	1,127:	1,084:	1,378:	1,120:	2.3:	12.4:	27.1:	55.1:
Total	2,899:	3,916:	5,826:	5,826:	5,827:	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,996.2:	9,024.2:	9,024.2:
OCEANIA	:	:	:	:	:	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,978.5:	5,996.2:	8,936.2:
Egypt	463:	600:	730:	727:	507:	3,233:	2,704:	3,527:	3,765:	2,741:	1,496.8:	1,622.2:	2,574.7:	2,737.5:
French West Africa	1,562:	1,860:	-	-	1,227:	1,553:	1,651:	603:	598:	-	2/	942.1:	1,11.5:	-
Madagascar	1,207:	346:	-	-	-	1,157:	1,282:	1,097:	1,149:	1,184:	1,396.8:	1,572.8:	1,703.1:	1,767.6:
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412.2:	-	-
Total	4,238:	5,441:	7,337:	7,182:	7,348:	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,925.6:	5,861.7:	8,210.4:
Australia	23:	30:	36:	37:	33:	4,143:	3,703:	4,414:	4,703:	3,758:	95.3:	111.1:	158.9:	174.0:
Fiji	10:	22:	10a:	104:	101:	-	-	-	-	-	-	45.3:	-	-
Total	40:	52:	-	-	-	1,924:	2,059:	-	-	-	121.7:	176.6:	251.0:	265.1:
World total	211,549:	213,389:	231,974:	233,726:	229,576:	-	-	-	-	-	-	335,696.5:	321,304.2:	337,276.2:

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. *2/* Preliminary. *3/* Less than 5-year average. *4/* Average 1930-34. *5/* Average 1931-37. *6/* The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. *7/* South Korea only. In the 1935-39 period, production in this area averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. *8/* Average 1936-37 to 1939-40. *9/* Official statistics of Thailand.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

million pounds, an increase of more than 400 million pounds, or 16 percent, from the previously largest crop of 1950.

The current production estimate of North America of 5,700 million pounds shows a gain of nearly 700 million pounds, or 13 percent, compared with a year earlier. Although the largest increase took place in the United States, gains are reported in all the countries of production, excepting the Dominican Republic and Guatemala. The most outstanding gain percentagewise was in Cuba where, due to an increase in the mechanization of rice cultivation, the 1951 crop is estimated at 256 million pounds, or 53 percent larger than the previous record production in the preceding year.

In South America, the total acreage in rice is estimated at about the same as in 1950-51. A reported decline in Brazil, where about three-fourths of South America's rice crop is grown, is offset by increases in the other countries. Weather for the most part thus far has been favorable for the production of at least average per-acre yields in South America.

The production of Africa and Oceania is smaller in 1951-52 chiefly as a result of sharp production declines in Egypt and Australia, the principal rice-producing countries of those Continents.

This is one of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR 2-52

March 17, 1952

CEYLON RICE MARKET IN SHORT SUPPLY 1/

Developments in the rice markets of the Far East in recent months have created a short supply of that cereal in Ceylon and prices have risen sharply. Rice supplies available from the 1950-51 crop in the surplus countries, Thailand and Burma, were exhausted before the end of the season. As a result, the usual carry-over stocks from old crops have not been available to meet import needs before the new 1951-52 production appears in volume on the export market. Importing countries such as Ceylon therefore have been faced with rice shortages and attending high prices

Milled rice imports into Ceylon in 1951 totaled 887 million pounds, or 200 million pounds less than in the year before. Practically all imports were from Burma and Pakistan, in contrast with other postwar years, when rice was obtained from other countries, as Thailand, Brazil, Egypt, and Italy. The total imports were 73 percent of the average (1935-39) volume taken before the war.

Table 1. CEYLON: Rice imports by country of origin,
average 1935-39, annual 1947-51

Country of origin	Average					1951
	1935-39	1947	1948	1949	1950	
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Burma	1/ 985	.318	674	610	897	831
Thailand	202	0	23	119	139	0
Indochina	23	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	177	39	0	0	0
Egypt	0	79	181	111	62	0
Other countries	8	15	0	2/ 49	3/ 4/	56
Total	1,218	589	917	889	1,098	887

1/ Burma and British India. 2/ From Italy. 3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ From Pakistan.

Ceylon Customs Returns.

1/ Based on a report from W.M. Kahmann, Foreign Service Officer, Colombo, Ceylon.

Ceylon borrowed rice during December from stores held by Japan in Burma as an interim measure to ensure regular supplies until shipments for the first half of 1952 began to arrive from Burma. This loan was repaid by rice imported from the United States. Ceylon also obtained a promise of an early shipment from Thailand, and is reported to have opened negotiations with other countries surplus in rice, especially Viet Nam. In accordance with the Ceylon-Pakistan trade agreement now in force, 60,000 long tons (134 million pounds) are due from Pakistan during the first six months of 1952.

Rice stocks as of February 14 were estimated at less than one month's supply. The February marketing situation, however, was comparatively stable as a result of efforts of the Ceylon Government to maintain the distribution of imported rice, both subsidized and unsubsidized. While this policy has been successful in undermining a potential black market, the rising price of imported rice has increased the cost of the subsidy program from \$28,000,000 in 1950-51 (October-September) to an estimated \$42,000,000 in 1951-52.

The annual per capita consumption of rice in Ceylon averaged around 250 pounds before World War II (1936-40), but when imports were cut off during the war, this figure was reduced by more than one-half. It therefore became necessary for the Government to ration rice in order to maintain an equitable distribution to consumers. Although imports have increased from the war period, they are not yet sufficient to provide for a rate of consumption as high as that to which the people formerly were accustomed, and the rationing of rice has been continued in postwar years. The 1951 per capita consumption is estimated at around 185 pounds, or only 74 percent of the prewar rate.

Table 2. CEYLON: Rice acreage, production, and imports,
averages 1935-36/44-45, annual 1946-47/50-51 1/

Year	Yield		Production		Production	
	Acreage	per acre	In terms of	Imports	plus	imports
	acres	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:						
1935-36/39-40:	870	672	585.0	410	1,218	1,628
1940-41/44-45:	1,060	660	700.0	490	543	1,033
Annual:						
1946-47.....:	934	552	515.9	361	589	950
1947-48.....:	927	557	516.1	361	917	1,278
1948-49.....:	1,109	633	701.6	491	889	1,380
1949-50.....:	1,046	607	635.0	444	1,098	1,542
1950-51.....:	1,069	655	700.0	490	887	1,377

1/ Two crops are harvested principally in September and February within the crop year. Imports are given for the calendar year in which the second crop is harvested.

A per capita rice consumption of 7.7 ounces daily, excluding that of farmers and their families, is provided as follows: rationed, imported, subsidized, 5.7 ounces; unrationed, imported, unsubsidized, 1.6 to 1.25 ounces; and domestic rice, 0.75 to 1.0 ounces. Although the forecast of Ceylon's 1951-52 crop is above average, it is estimated that from 55 to 60 percent of the requirements must be imported in order to maintain this per capita consumption of 7.7 ounces per day.

The increased cost of the subsidy program, under which rationed rice sells at 2.6 cents a pound, reflects an increase in the current world price of rice, as well as a rise in the Burma-Ceylon Coastal Conference freight rates. It does not appear likely that this subsidy will be reduced or removed in the near future.

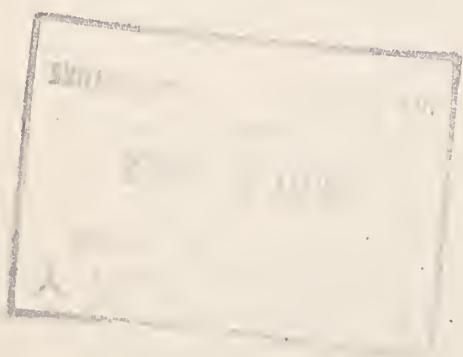
Unsubsidized rice is available in unrestricted quantities, but at steadily increasing prices. Each rise in price in the exporting countries is passed on immediately to the consumers by the Government as a matter of policy. Unsubsidized imported rice comprises approximately 16 percent of the rice sold to consumers.

Unrationed, first-quality imported rice as of February 9, 1952, is selling retail at 12 cents a pound, while second-quality, the volume having the largest sales, is selling at 9 cents a pound. This is a further increase from the price of 7 cents a pound that prevailed during the third quarter of 1951. An earlier price rise from that level to 8 cents a pound on November 11, 1951, was due to a Government announcement that an increase in the price of imported rice from Pakistan and Burma would be passed on to the consumer.

Although the price of domestic rice has advanced in sympathy with the announced increases in the price of imported, non-rationed rice, that rise has been slightly smaller. This is due largely to the preference of the Ceylonese for imported rice, and to a willingness to pay a higher premium proportionately for it than for domestic rice. The retail price of domestic rice during the fourth quarter of 1951 varied from 7 to 10 cents a pound, depending upon quality, and was affected only slightly by news of higher prices for imported rice. First-quality domestic rice now sells for 11 cents a pound (as of February 9, 1952). Much of the domestic crop is consumed by growers and does not reach the market.

Summary

The future supply position of rice in Ceylon appears to be uncertain. Although the country is seeking new sources of supply, it appears that the bulk of imports probably will come from Burma for some time. Ceylon will find it necessary to meet world market prices, however, if it wishes to obtain the usual volume of rice from Burma. This will entail paying higher prices for rice, at least in the near future, and the cost of the subsidy program will continue to rise. Also continued Government efforts to stimulate domestic rice production can be expected, as well as to increase the popularity of wheat flour consumption as a rice substitute.





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OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR 3-52

March 17, 1952

PHILIPPINE RICE CROP DOWN: IMPORTS EXPECTED 1/

The 1951-52 rice crop of the Philippine Republic was reduced below early season expectations by dry weather and infestation of the rice stem borer, according to recent information from the American Embassy, Manila. Official late-season estimates of production are not yet available. Based on the official estimate of acreage and the crop destruction reported, the harvest is estimated at 5,600 million pounds of rough rice, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

This crop originally was expected to be the largest on record. The acreages planted were increased slightly in all regions, including the main rice areas. In addition, a plan of wider distribution of fertilizers was carried out this year which was expected to increase the average per acre yield. Other than the principal factors mentioned above of drought and infestation, typhoon losses in the Visayas and civil unrest in Central Luzon also resulted in the harvest of a smaller crop.

Table 1. PHILIPPINES: Rice production, trade, and consumption in terms of milled, for specified years

Rice	Unit	Average: 1935-39	1946	1948	1950	1951 1/
Production 2/.....	Mil. lbs.	2,829	2,132	2,634	3,437	3,422
Imports.....	Mil. lbs.	117	313	265	11	241
Exports.....	Mil. lbs.	3	0	0	22	0
Reexports.....	Mil. lbs.	-	0	51	7	0
Net imports.....	Mil. lbs.	114	313	214	418	241
Annual consumption 3/						
Total.....	Mil. lbs.	2,943	2,445	2,848	3,419	3,663
Per capita.....	Pounds	191	132	148	171	179
Daily consumption						
Per capita.....	Grams	237	164	184	213	223
Per capita.....	Calories	854	590	662	766	803

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Total production less 8 percent for seed, feed, and waste, converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 3/ Includes carry-over, production, and net imports.

Bureau of Census and Statistics and NARIC.

1/ Based on a report from Merrill W. Abbey, Agricultural Attaché, and Mario C. Belisario, Office of the Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, Manila.

The production decline in 1951-52 is expected to result in an increase in imports during 1952. The National Rice and Corn Corporation has set 1952 rice importation at 321 million pounds (145,500 metric tons), according to recent published news sources in the Philippines. Negotiations have been underway to purchase 50,000 metric tons (110 million pounds) each from Burma and Thailand with no concrete results in the offing. Bids for an additional 50,000 tons may be opened soon.

Every effort is being made to procure rice from nearby areas, as such rice is less expensive than that from more distant countries, with respect to both original price and transportation costs. It may be necessary, however, to purchase rice elsewhere than in Asia depending on the overall supply situation in the Orient. Philippine importers prefer a non-glutinous, hard, long-grain type of rice. Rexora and Patna types, and the other long grains to a lesser extent, are acceptable to the Philippine trade.

Rice imports during 1951 totaled 241 million pounds. Early in the season plans called for a total importation of around 220 million pounds during the year. Because of the several factors of a continuing advance in rice prices, a reduction in crop prospects, and reports of a proposed increase in Thailand's export prices in 1952, the NARIC was prompted to import more than was originally contemplated.

Table 2. PHILIPPINES: Milled rice imports by country of origin,
average 1935-39, annual 1947-51

Country	: Average: 1935-39:	: 1947	: 1948	: 1949	: 1950	: 1951	<u>1/</u>
	: Million: pounds	: Million: pounds	: Million: pounds	: Million: pounds	: Million: pounds	: Million: pounds	
United States.....	2/	217	0	126	0	0	0
Burma.....	0	0	9	43	0	0	0
Ecuador.....	0	20	51	41	0	0	0
Egypt.....	0	0	16	24	0	0	0
Indochina.....	76	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico.....	0	0	22	0	0	0	0
Thailand.....	36	39	145	87	11	241	
Other countries...	5	0	22	0	0	0	
Total.....	117	3/ 276	265	321	11	241	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 3/ Including reexports of 128 million pounds.

Bureau of the Census and Statistics and PRISCO.

All imports have been from Thailand since world allocations ended in December 1949 under the International Emergency Food Committee. The customary source for rice imports has been (1935-39) from within the Indochina-Thailand area, but since Indochina's rice availabilities are now reduced, apparently Thailand is considered the primary source of supply.

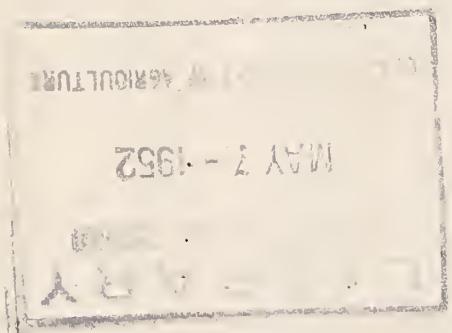
Rice is an uncontrolled item in the nation's import trade and rates top priority in the allocation of dollar exchange. Accordingly, NARIC is not expected to encounter any difficulty in the importation of rice, particularly in view of the unsatisfactory outturn of the current crop and the declared policy of the Government of keeping rice prices at equitable levels. The Republic, however, is expected to pay more for its rice on account of an increase in the price of rice to be imported from Thailand, which now ranges from \$6.35 to \$7.26 per 100 pounds, depending on quality, an increase of about 5 percent from 1951.

Table 3. PHILIPPINES: Milled rice, monthly opening prices of Macan, second class, at Manila, per 100 pounds, 1940, and 1947-51

Month	1940	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
January.....	2.29	15.19	9.42	10.53	8.00	9.52
February.....	2.29	13.57	10.12	10.63	7.80	8.20
March.....	2.28	12.05	9.42	11.04	7.72	8.48
April.....	2.30	11.44	12.35	11.04	7.59	10.23
May.....	2.30	11.24	10.93	11.04	7.39	10.23
June.....	2.28	11.44	11.74	11.24	7.80	10.83
July.....	2.33	12.35	12.66	10.43	7.90	11.24
August.....	2.33	12.25	13.18	11.44	8.00	11.44
September.....	2.34	10.93	Unquoted	11.24	8.81	11.44
October.....	2.34	9.31	Unquoted	10.23	9.42	11.44
November.....	2.32	8.10	Unquoted	10.23	9.82	9.94
December.....	2.28	9.11	Unquoted	9.42	9.82	9.82
Average.....	2.31	11.41	11.23	10.70	8.33	10.23

Bureau of Commerce.

Philippine rice prices were at unusually high levels in 1951. Except for December, opening monthly prices were consistently higher than during the preceding year. The production of a poor crop in 1951-52 has resulted in the continuance of relatively high prices following the harvest. The price of second class Macan during January fluctuated between \$8.71 and \$9.62 per 100 pounds. In February the price of the same class was between \$9.00 and \$10.00, or more than \$1.00 per 100 pounds more than in February a year earlier. All indications point to a continuing rise in the market during coming months. In all probability, 1952 quotations will about equal or even exceed the 1951 average prices.





FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR 4-52

April 21, 1952

MALAYAN RICE IMPORTS INCREASE IN QUANTITY AND VALUE 1/

Malaya during the calendar year 1951 imported 1,281 million pounds of milled rice valued at \$83,743,000, an increase of 257 million pounds in volume (25 percent) and \$22,894,000 in value (38 percent). Eighty percent of the imports originated in Thailand, 9 percent in Burma, and 2 percent in Italy.

Table 1. MALAYA: Rice imports, by country of origin,
and by grade, 1951

Country of origin	Undermilled (cargo)		Parboiled		Milled (whole)	
	Million: pounds	1,000: dollars	Million: pounds	1,000: dollars	Million: pounds	1,000: dollars
Burma.....	10.0	519	0	0	106.5	6,787
Indochina.....	61.8	2,725	0	0	39.5	2,768
Thailand.....	24.4	1,679	1.3	73	765.5	54,274
Italy.....	0	0	0	0	25.4	1,553
Total 1951.....	96.2	4,923	1.3	73	936.9	65,382
Total 1950.....	88.9	5,334	0.2	7	788.0	48,603
Milled (broken)		Glutinous (pulot)		Total, all grades		
Million: pounds		Million: pounds		Million: pounds		
Burma.....	2.5	119	0	0	119.0	7,425
Indochina.....	15.6	760	0	0	117.0	6,253
Thailand.....	168.2	8,072	60.5	4,414	1,019.8	68,512
Italy.....	0	0	0	0	25.4	1,553
Total 1951.....	186.3	8,951	60.5	4,414	1,281.2	83,743
Total 1950.....	109.4	4,595	37.9	2,310	1,024.4	60,849

Malayan Statistics.

1/ Information based on a quarterly report from the American Consulate, Singapore.

Reexports of rice during 1951 aggregated 164 million pounds valued at \$11,559,000 compared with 48 million pounds valued at \$2,907,000 in the preceding year. This was an increase of 116 million pounds in quantity (242 percent) and \$8,652,000 (298 percent) in value from the 1950 reexports. Seventy-three percent of the total reexports went to Indonesia, 14 percent to Mauritius, 13 percent to Borneo territories (Sarawak, Brunei and North Borneo) and the remainder of 0.3 percent was shipped to India, New Zealand and Australasia.

Tabel 2. MALAYA: Rice reexports, by country of destination, and by grade, 1951

Country of destination	Undermilled (cargo)	Parboiled	Milled (broken)
	: 1,000 : 1,000 : : pounds : dollars :	: 1,000 : 1,000 : : pounds : dollars :	: 1,000 : 1,000 : : pounds : dollars :
North Borneo.....	1/ : 2/ : 2/ : 2/	2 : 2/ : 2 : 2/	2 : 2 : 2 : 2/
Sarawak.....	2,556 : 163	0 : 0	12,282 : 592
Indonesia:	:	:	:
Borneo.....	179 : 9	0 : 0	2,749 : 138
Riouw and Lingga..	600 : 38	0 : 0	14,067 : 816
Java.....	224 : 17	0 : 0	0 : 0
Sumatra.....	85 : 3	0 : 0	10,916 : 465
Other islands....	117 : 6	0 : 0	2,185 : 128
Total 1951.....	3,761 : 236	2 : 2/	42,201 : 2,139
Total 1950.....	4,090 : 227	43 : 2	14,428 : 679
	Milled (whole)	Glutinous (pulot)	Total, all grades
	: 1,000 : 1,000 : : pounds : dollars :	: 1,000 : 1,000 : : pounds : dollars :	: 1,000 : 1,000 : : pounds : dollars :
Mauritius.....	22,449 : 1,373	0 : 0	22,449 : 1,373
Brunei.....	0 : 0	267 : 19	267 : 19
North Borneo.....	4,475 : 278	108 : 8	4,585 : 286
Sarawak.....	582 : 34	1,317 : 91	16,740 : 880
India.....	269 : 16	0 : 0	269 : 16
New Zealand.....	132 : 15	0 : 0	132 : 15
Other Australasia....	18 : 2	0 : 0	18 : 2
Indonesia:	:	:	:
Banka and Billiton..	1,277 : 122	0 : 0	1,277 : 122
Borneo.....	19,721 : 1,677	90 : 4	22,736 : 1,828
Celebes & Moluccas..	67 : 6	0 : 0	67 : 6
Java.....	3,302 : 291	0 : 0	3,526 : 308
Riouw and Lingga... Sumatra.....	15,102 : 1,437	786 : 58	30,556 : 2,348
Other islands.....	42,936 : 3,375	1,561 : 77	55,496 : 3,921
Total 1951.....	113,267 : 8,915	4,318 : 269	163,550 : 11,559
Total 1950.....	27,086 : 1,858	2,236 : 141	47,909 : 2,907

1/ Less than 500 pounds. 2/ Less than \$500.

Table 3. MALAYA: Rice imports, by grades, 1950 and 1951

Grade	:	1950			:	1951		
:	Long	Million:	1,000	:	Long	Million:	1,000	
:	tons	pounds	dollars	:	tons	pounds	dollars	
Undermilled (cargo)...	39,702	88.9	5,334	42,952	96.2	4,923		
Parboiled.....	97	0.2	7	600	1.3	73		
Milled (whole).....	351,800	788.0	48,603	418,266	936.9	65,382		
Milled (broken).....	48,817	109.4	4,595	83,178	186.3	8,951		
Glutinous (pulot)....	16,918	37.9	2,310	26,946	60.5	4,414		
Total.....	457,334	1,024.4	60,849	571,942	1,281.2	83,743		

Malayan Statistics.

Table 4. MALAYA: Rice reexports, by grades, 1950 and 1951

Grade	:	1950			:	1951		
:	Long	1,000	1,000	:	Long	1,000	1,000	
:	tons	pounds	pounds	:	tons	pounds	pounds	
Undermilled (cargo)...	1,826	4,090	227	1,679.4	3,761	236		
Parboiled,.....	19	43	2	0.8	2	1/		
Milled (whole).....	12,092	27,086	1,858	50,565.8	113,267	8,915		
Milled (broken).....	6,441	14,428	679	18,839.6	42,201	2,139		
Glutinous (pulot)....	998	2,236	141	1,927.6	4,318	269		
Rice in the husk(padi):	12	27	1	0.3	1	1/		
Total.....	21,388	47,909	2,907	73,013.5	163,550	11,559		

1/ Less than \$500.

Malayan Statistics.

The price of free-market rice in Singapore has remained comparatively steady since the Singapore Government increased the price of rationed rice (mixed grades) by $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound (6 Malayan cents per kati) on October 1, 1951. Rationed rice prices were increased as follows: ex-store to distributor, from \$6.11 to \$7.60 per 100 pounds; distributor to wholesaler, from \$6.21 to \$7.70; wholesaler to retailer, from \$6.30 to \$7.78, and retailer to consumer, from 0.064 to 0.079 cents per pound.

The official statement that announced this increase indicated that it was due to the continuous rise in world prices during the year. An earlier increase in the price of rationed rice would have been necessary, but for the fact that the Colony held a 5-month carry-over at the beginning of 1951 from the 1950 stocks which were bought at a price far below the 1951 quotations.

Table 5. MALAYA: Rice imports, quantity and value, 1950
and 1951

Month	1950			1951		
	: Long	: Million:	1,000	: Long	: Million:	1,000
	: tons	: pounds	: dollars	: tons	: pounds	: dollars
January.....	17,060	38.1	2,189	40,743	91.3	5,489
February.....	6,848	15.3	926	56,653	126.9	7,805
March.....	16,200	36.3	2,079	44,924	100.6	6,423
April.....	38,418	86.1	5,013	45,758	102.5	6,401
May.....	40,604	91.0	5,392	24,599	55.1	3,422
June.....	52,543	117.7	6,773	24,405	54.7	3,761
July.....	49,843	111.6	6,724	31,222	69.9	4,436
August.....	57,582	129.0	7,519	54,945	123.1	8,275
September.....	42,773	95.8	5,799	56,948	127.6	8,859
October.....	50,966	114.2	7,141	55,781	124.9	8,491
November.....	39,536	88.6	5,292	83,161	186.3	12,376
December.....	44,961	100.7	6,002	52,803	118.3	8,005
Total.....	457,334	1,024.4	60,849	571,942	1,281.2	83,743

Malayan Statistics.

Table 6. MALAYA: Rice reexports, quantity and value, 1950
and 1951

Month	1950			1951		
	: Long	: Million:	1,000	: Long	: Million:	1,000
	: tons	: pounds	: dollars	: tons	: pounds	: dollars
January.....	5,129	11.5	688	3,252	7.3	393
February.....	315	0.7	45	5,431	12.2	703
March.....	452	1.0	60	5,070	11.4	651
April.....	561	1.2	63	12,680	28.4	1,728
May.....	1,028	2.3	146	3,119	7.0	465
June.....	1,020	2.3	140	2,229	5.0	310
July.....	883	2.0	131	2,310	5.2	332
August.....	1,823	4.0	272	5,115	11.4	719
September.....	1,812	4.2	249	3,919	8.8	572
October.....	2,496	5.6	355	8,284	18.5	1,464
November.....	2,725	6.1	367	11,303	25.3	2,194
December.....	3,144	7.0	391	10,302	23.1	2,028
Total.....	21,388	47.9	2,907	73,014	163.6	11,559

Malayan Statistics.

The Controller of Supplies in the Malayan Federation announced that in spite of the 1½-cent rise in the price of rationed rice in Singapore, there would not be an increase in the price of rationed rice in the Federation because the rice-stock position there was adequate. Federation retail prices for free-market rice, grade 1, therefore remained unchanged at between 11 and 12 cents (45 and 50 Malayan cents per kati) during this period. Owing to the enforcement in mid-September of the ban on exports of free-market rice from Thailand, Malayan merchants generally were hoarding this staple food. As a result, prices of free-market Thai rice increased by about 10 to 20 percent.

Table 7. MALAYA: Rice acreage, production and trade,
average 1935-36/39-40, annual 1945-46/50-51

Year	Yield		Production		Net imports	Production	
	Acreage	per acre	Rough	In terms of milled		plus imports	Million pounds
	1,000 acres	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Average:							
1935-36/39-40.	745	1,634	1,217.1	852	1,376	2,228	
Annual:							
1945-46.....	790	1,062	839.2	587	321	908	
1946-47.....	797	1,147	914.5	640	520	1,160	
1947-48.....	862	1,368	1,179.3	826	1,008	1,834	
1948-49.....	907	1,204	1,092.2	765	1,109	1,874	
1949-50.....	931	1,665	1,549.8	1,085	976	2,061	
1950-51.....	908	1,721	1,562.3	1,094	1,117	2,211	

Compiled from official statistics.

Table 8. RICE: Weekly wholesale free-market quotations, by grade, at Singapore,
per 100 pounds, September 4 to December 27, 1951

Date	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10
	Dollars									
September	10.89	10.40	9.90	9.65	9.40	9.03	8.79	8.17	7.42	7.42
	11.26	10.77	10.27	10.02	9.40	9.40	9.03	8.42	8.17	8.17
	11.63	11.26	11.14	10.52	10.27	9.78	9.53	8.91	8.79	8.79
	11.14	10.89	10.52	10.15	9.78	9.53	9.16	8.42	8.17	8.17
October										
	11.39	11.14	10.77	10.40	10.27	9.78	9.40	8.66	8.42	8.42
	11.39	11.01	10.77	10.40	10.02	9.65	9.40	8.79	8.42	8.42
	10.89	10.52	10.15	9.90	9.53	9.16	9.03	8.54	8.17	8.17
	10.77	10.52	10.15	9.90	9.65	9.40	9.03	8.42	8.29	8.29
	10.77	10.52	10.15	9.90	9.65	9.40	9.03	8.42	8.29	8.29
November										
	10.40	10.02	9.78	9.53	9.03	8.79	8.54	8.17	7.92	7.92
	10.52	10.27	9.90	9.65	9.40	9.16	8.79	8.42	8.17	8.04
	10.15	9.78	9.53	9.28	8.79	8.54	8.29	7.92	7.67	7.18
	10.52	10.15	9.90	9.65	9.28	9.03	8.66	8.29	8.04	7.67
December										
	10.64	10.27	10.02	9.78	9.40	9.16	8.79	8.42	8.17	7.80
	10.64	10.40	9.90	9.53	9.28	8.91	8.79	8.42	8.17	7.92
	10.64	10.40	9.90	9.53	9.28	8.91	8.79	8.42	8.17	7.92
	10.89	10.52	10.27	9.90	9.65	9.40	9.03	8.79	8.54	7.92

Controller of Supplies (Food), Singapore.



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FR 5-52

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R.Y.

May 26, 1952

WORLD RICE HARVEST AT SAME LEVEL OF PAST 2 YEARS

The world rice crop of 1951-52 (August-July) showed little change in volume from the preceding 2 years, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. World production of rough rice is estimated (third estimate) at 337,000 million pounds compared with 338,000 million pounds in 1950-51, and 337,000 million pounds in 1949-50.

The land area devoted to rice has increased on all of the continents in recent years. Unfavorable weather in principal areas of production in the last 3 seasons, however, has resulted in an inability to produce a volume of rice commensurate with the gain in cultivated areas. The increase in world acreage, therefore, has been offset by lower average yields per acre.

The statistical table accompanying this article includes for the first time a compilation of acreage and production of rough rice for the postwar 5-year (1945-46/49-50) average period. These estimates show that the world acreage planted in rice has increased steadily since the end of World War II, with an increase in the postwar average period of 11 million acres, or 5 percent, as compared with the prewar base period. Similarly, a gain in 1951-52 of 23 million acres, or 11 percent, is indicated when compared with the prewar years.

On the other hand, the table also shows that during the postwar period, despite the gain in acreage, total rice production was below the prewar years, and the 1951-52 production was not greatly different in volume from the prewar period.

This disproportionate increase in rice acreage compared with rice production may be attributed to several things other than unfavorable weather: (1) in the aftermath of World War II, the per-acre yields of several important producing countries were substantially smaller than the prewar level, (2) as the rice area is extended into marginal or submarginal land, the average per-acre yield is lowered, and (3) the expansion has taken place mainly in areas having a relatively low level of yields per acre.

The rice output of Asia in 1951-52, according to best estimates, nearly approached that of the year before. Production in South America, Africa, and Oceania was only 95, 89, and 80 percent, respectively, of the 1950-51 harvest. These declines were offset largely by pronounced gains in North America and Europe.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries,
averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1945-46/49-50, annual 1949-50
to 1951-52 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average			Average			Average		
	1935-36 : 1945-46	1949-50	1950-51	1935-36 : 1945-46	1949-50	1950-51	1935-36 : 1945-46	1949-50	1950-51
NORTH AMERICA									
El Salvador	26:	41:	31:	35:	41:	1,392:	1,402:	1,346:	1,398:
Mexico	96:	190:	267:	250:	1,904:	1,731:	1,525:	1,184:	1,320:
Nicaragua	25:	28:	37:	40:	1,080:	1,286:	1,192:	1,205:	1,384:
Panama	48:	124:	141:	163:	164:	1,042:	1,169:	1,234:	1,156:
United States	1,004:	1,676:	1,840:	1,620:	1,947:	2,234:	2,117:	2,215:	2,368:
Cuba	45:	114:	120:	126:	133:	958:	1,075:	1,117:	1,325:
Dominican Republic	80:	100:	108:	116:	133:	1,065:	1,207:	1,220:	1,156:
Trinidad	10:	23:	25:	-	-	1,350:	1,622:	2,424:	-
Total	1,426:	2,674:	2,752:	2,594:	2,929:	-	-	-	4,583:
EUROPE									
Bulgaria	19:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
France	1:	7:	20:	28:	40:	1,400:	2,586:	2,645:	3,739:
Greece	5:	9:	19:	24:	48:	1,840:	2,167:	2,463:	2,938:
Italy	362:	305:	318:	358:	420:	4,677:	4,357:	4,680:	4,557:
Portugal	41:	53:	51:	67:	74:	1,033:	3,253:	3,351:	3,982:
Spain	110:	129:	142:	143:	155:	5,600:	4,358:	4,615:	4,613:
Yugoslavia	8:	7:	4:	6:	7:	1,300:	1,414:	1,600:	2,167:
Total	552:	559:	625:	701:	832:	-	-	-	2,769:
ASIA									
Iran	534:	544:	530:	544:	471:	1,566:	1,598:	1,499:	1,693:
Iraq	392:	643:	-	521:	520:	1,283:	993:	-	763:
Turkey	78:	56:	66:	60:	75:	2,642:	2,452:	2,914:	2,835:
Burma	12,671:	8,704:	9,300:	9,264:	9,430:	1,238:	1,116:	1,226:	1,242:
Ceylon	870:	964:	1,109:	1,046:	1,069:	672:	584:	633:	607:
China	48,853:	45,557:	45,631:	45,700:	45,350:	4/	2,259:	2,150:	2,265:
Taiwan	1,606:	1,640:	1,889:	1,898:	1,925:	2,394:	1,810:	2,025:	2,153:
Manduria	782:	600:	550:	857:	893:	1,829:	1,752:	1,455:	1,663:
Indochina 5/	14,306:	12,060:	12,200:	12,600:	12,100:	12,600:	1,006:	1,000:	1,092:
Indian Union	62,590:	75,414:	75,600:	74,500:	1,194:	1,082:	1,033:	1,007:	74,740:

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SJA (Continued)

World Total : 211,625: 222,518: 233,031: 234,066: 235,070: - : - : - : - : - : 334,619.4: 326,960.7: 337,263.6: 338,876.6: 337,026.8

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year.

2/ Preliminary.

3/ Average 1930-34.

4/ Average 1931-37.

5/ The area formerly known as Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually.

6/ Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam.

7/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40.

8/ Official statistics of Thailand.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Compared with a year ago, larger crops were produced in Burma, Ceylon, Taiwan, Indochina, India, Thailand, the United States, Madagascar and Italy. Sharp declines occurred, however, in China, Brazil and Egypt. Japan, Pakistan and the Philippine Republic had moderate reductions in output.

Although the 1951-52 estimate of Asia's harvest of 310,500 million pounds is about the same as in the last 2 seasons, and is considerably above the post-war average, it is still only 97 percent of Asia's production in the prewar period. Low per-acre yields since World War II are reflected by the fact that Asia's acreage has continued to increase since the end of the war. In contrast with that Continent's below-average production, its record acreage reported in 1951-52 is 7 percent larger than before the war.

The second official estimate of India's rice acreage was only slightly smaller than that of the preceding year. The harvest is estimated at a somewhat larger figure than the extremely poor crop of last year, but smaller than 2 years ago.

The 1951 rice acreage and production of China are reported at 93 and 89 percent, respectively, of the prewar period. It has been reliably reported that the weather was not so favorable for production in 1951 as in the preceding year. In Japan, the rice-growing season was characterized by good early progress followed by a decline brought on chiefly by unseasonal weather, which caused a big reduction in the upland rice crop. The harvests of Pakistan and the Philippine Republic were reduced by dry weather and insect infestation. Production increased in each of the 3 exporting countries - Thailand, Burma, and Indochina. The total output of that important surplus-producing region is estimated at 41,600 million pounds of rough rice, an increase of 3,100 million pounds from the preceding year.

The rice acreage and production in the relatively few countries of Europe where rice is produced has increased steadily in postwar years. The Continent's total of 832,000 acres in 1951 was 100,000 acres larger than in 1950, an increase of 200,000 acres from 1949, and a gain of nearly 300,000 acres from the prewar average. The total production in 1951 therefore of nearly 3,400 million pounds of rough rice is almost 500 million pounds larger than last year, and nearly 1,000 million pounds more than in the prewar period.

The marked increase in rice production in North America from a year earlier was brought about chiefly by pronounced gains in the United States acreage and in yields per acre in Cuba. Production increased also in the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Mexico.

Except for a marked decline in the estimate of Brazil's current crop, the South American countries have larger harvests than in the year before. Acreages were increased and good crops were harvested in Argentina, British Guiana, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay and Venezuela. The acreage of Brazil's crop, which usually comprises about 75 percent of South America's rice production, is reported to have declined primarily because of relatively

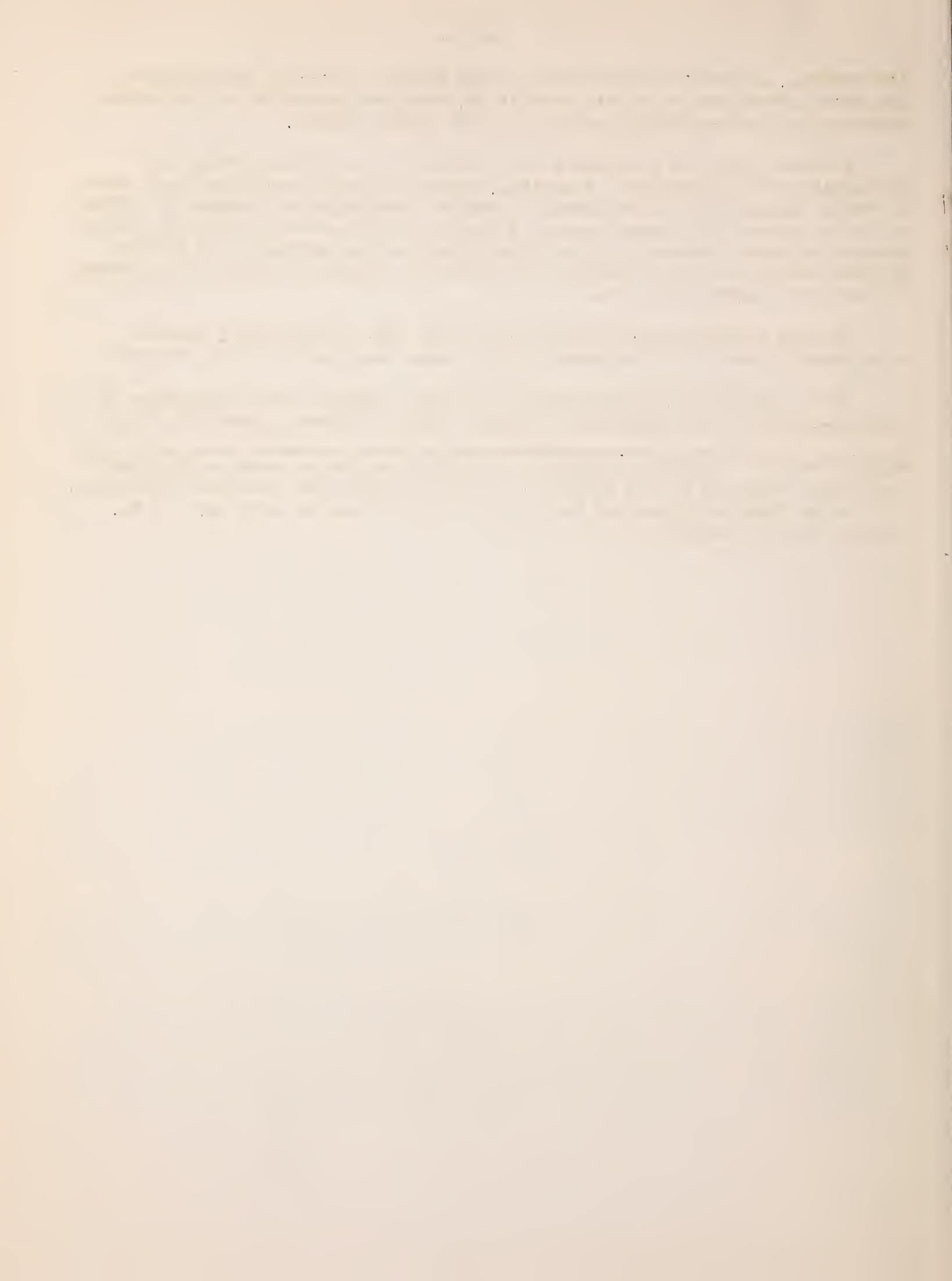
low prices. A preliminary estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations shows that country's harvest at about the same size as the postwar average, but substantially less than in the last 2 years.

Although very few statistics are available on the rice acreage and production of the countries of Africa, reports indicate that rice there shows a strong tendency in a considerable number of countries to increase in cultivation compared with former years. A decline of 50 percent in Egypt's output was the principal reason for the 1951-52 drop in the production of Africa. Egypt's shortage of water supplies resulted in a sharp curtailment in acreage and very low yields per acre.

Drought conditions also reduced the rice crop of Australia, where a considerable part of the acreages planted were abandoned for lack of water.

For a statement of prospective 1952 export supplies from production in surplus-producing countries, see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 28, 1952.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.



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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUL 3 - 1952
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June 16, 1952

WORLD RICE TRADE GAINS IN 1951 BUT STILL FAR BELOW PREWAR

International trade in rice during 1951 increased 19 percent from the preceding year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Though this is the largest yearly gain since World War II -- trade in rice has gained steadily in volume in the last 6 years -- it is only 55 percent of the prewar average (1936-40) trade. Total exports, including reexports, of 11,030 million pounds of rice in terms of milled compare with 9,280 million pounds a year earlier and 20,000 million pounds in the prewar period.

Statistics of world trade in rice for the postwar 5-year average 1946-50 period are published for the first time in the summary table accompanying this article. The statistics in this table for the prewar and postwar periods, together with the 1950 and 1951 trade, present some noticeable contrasts with respect to countries of supply.

The major shift in the postwar trade in rice compared with the prewar level was the rise in the exports of countries other than in Asia. This was largely the result of the sharp decline in the export availabilities of the Orient. The gain occurred especially in the Western Hemisphere, where the surplus countries more than trebled the exports of rice.

The rice exports of the principal surplus countries in Africa and Oceania are more than twice as large as before the war. The shipments of Italy, virtually the sole exporter of Europe in the last 2 decades, are considerably larger than in prewar years. The reexport trade of Europe's importing countries, however, which comprised a large share of that Continent's trade in rice, has not been restored to any where near the prewar volume.

In 1951, Asia's total exports, including reexports, exceeded total imports for the second year since the war. The 1951 net exports of 170 million pounds, however, were less than in 1950, when net exports totalled 330 million pounds. The Western Hemisphere was surplus in rice to the extent of 650 million pounds, Africa approximately 400 million pounds, and Oceania slightly more than 30 million pounds. Europe was the only Continent to show net imports of rice, with a deficit of approximately 400 million pounds.

Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1950-51

Continent and country	Average 1936-40	Average 1946-50	Exports 1,000 pounds	Imports 1,000 pounds								
NORTH AMERICA:												
British Honduras.	2,764:	2,644:	-	-	42,747:	3,214:	-	-	2,796:	-	-	-
Canada.	50,958:	1,026:	1,000	1,000	1,939:	0:	59,360:	25,028:	92,540			
Costa Rica.	2,053:	525:	-	-	3,605:	108:	3,978:	353:	-	-		
El Salvador.	2,641:	3:	-	-	279:	2/	326:	-	-	-	5,300	
Guatemala.	2/	75:	-	-	856:	2/	1,487:	-	-	-	-	
Honduras 3/	1:	2,591:	2,293:	2,293:	378:	806:	-	-	354:	-	-	
Mexico.	18,555:	347:	47,313:	47,313:	1,561:	60,554:	2:	2:	1,768:	-	-	
Panama.	150:	518:	10,643:	10,643:	2/	4,544:	-	-	18,403:	-	-	
United States.	235,206:	20,524:	965,242:	965,242:	6,762:	0:	29:	0:	7,811	0:	7,811	
Bahamas.	-	3,809:	-	-	3,170:	1,085,147:	4,745:	1,071,496:	75,743			
Barbados.	-	20,675:	-	-	2,459:	-	4,138:	-	-	-	3,742	
Euba.	-	444,612:	2/	2/	15,530:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dominican Republic.	60:	7,989:	2,187:	2,187:	541,616:	-	640,874:	-	-	-	566,000	
Guadeloupe.	-	15,467:	-	-	12,165:	-	15,143:	-	-	-	2,000	
Haiti 6/	1:	2,359:	824:	824:	442:	-	2:	173:	-	-	10,774	
Jamaica.	-	41,798:	-	-	15,488:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Martinique.	-	6,508:	-	-	5,388:	-	-	5,807:	-	-	6,173	
Trinidad and Tobago.	-	42,376:	-	-	25,972:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total 7/	259,775:	690,821:	1,035,263:	1,035,263:	704,142:	1,155,611:	823,934:	1,117,607:	867,343			
EUROPE:												
Austria.	5:4/	62,366:	7:	7:	9,735:	5:	7,159:	-	-	-	47,536	
Belgium.	29,249:	140,798:	603:	47,310:	5,939:	157:	110,193:	26,215:	108,733			
Czechoslovakia.	3:	84,898:	-	-	2,041:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Denmark.	45:	19,082:	0:	-	3,113:	0:	5,169:	-	-	-	-	
Ireland.	0:	7,909:	-	-	3,453:	-	6,119:	-	-	-	15,712	
Finland.	0:	31,723:	0:	-	77,787:	4,810:	3,993:	0:	1,949:	171,778		
France.	31,120:	1,239,561:	1,003:	-	88,422:	0:	184,066:	184,066:	0:	193,717		
Germany.	38,288:	483,566:	0:	-	24,407:	-	275,822:	0:	-	-	-	
Greece.	0:	63,719:	-	-	-	-	34,050:	-	-	-	-	
Hungary.	0:	43,438:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Iceland.	0:	1,249:	-	-	988:	-	1,238:	-	-	-	1,223	
Italy.	335,639:	1,400:	177,327:	177,327:	746:	493,203:	2/	187,331:	491,632:	27		
Netherlands.	187,911:	378,363:	11,915:	0:4/	52,742:	58,069:	-	-	87,313:	169,494		
Norway.	420:	11,157:	-	-	2,901:	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Poland.	20,315:	92,923:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Portugal.	186:	16,641:	4,510:	17,315:	-	4:	31,352:	-	-	-	2,539	
Romania.	1,303:	46,597:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spain.	11,695:4/	81,732:	13,356:	1,431:	4,497:	-	-	-	-	-	23,691	
Sweden.	109:	33,374:	46:	11,496:	0:	46,625:	-	-	-	-	-	
Switzerland.	14:	58,594:	40:	47,191:	1:	111,953:	34:	32,954				
United Kingdom.	12,202:	311,174:	2,510:	72,953:	-	126,303:	-	-	158,100			
Yugoslavia.	153:	47,168:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total 7/	671,775:	3,275,669:	211,317:	477,592:	560,746:	1,151,188:	615,143:	1,023,468				

Continued --

Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1950-51

Continent and country	Average 1926-40		Average 1946-50		1950 1/		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
U.S.S.R.	4/ 2,403:4/	94,300:	-	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA:								
Aden.	42,015:	49,996:4/	5,291:4/	9,535:	-	-	-	-
Iran 8/	64,129:	1,252:	49,320:	55:	50,706:	-	88,-200:	-
Iraq.	13,029:	84:4/	2,774:4/	2,211:	-	-	25,000:	-
Israel (Palestine)	2,381:	41,020:	-	14,528:	-	-	-	-
Syria and Lebanon.	18:	37,646:	-	22,796:	-	-	-	-
Turkey	10:	156:	4:	447:	2/	388:2/	1:5/	165
British Borneo	-	4/ 128,806:	-	57,716:	-	61,729:	-	83,775
Burma	6,535,742:	-	2,147,120:	-	2,639,358:	-	2,796,387:	-
Ceylon	7:	1,219,294:	1,812:	810,906:	2,680:	1,098,490:	2,485:	886,437
China	26,840:	870,994:	2,814:	501,306:	-	185,000:	150,000:	45,000
Manchuria	4/ 10,485:4/	178,904:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan 9/	1,426,661:	8,321:	50,524:	25,126:	50,995:	124,280:	-	-
Indochina	3,222,998:	11,519:	247,261:	83:	267,215:	417:	725,551:	-
Hong Kong	602,314:	1,075,402:	10,185:	268,476:	-	361,554:	-	462,966
India 10/	622,218:	3,726,688:	860:	1,244,174:	-	790,332:	-	1,677,760
Japan 9/	11/231,632:11/4,	1,122,395:	-	386,485:	-	1,479,720:	-	1,707,707
Korea 9/	2,367,393:	72,735:	39,526:	50,782:	50,995:	124,280:	-	-
Malaya	369,852:	1,746,239:	21,934:	851,765:	47,982:	1,024,428:	163,550:	1,281,150
Indonesia	73,737:	499,118:	1,458:	433,462:	1,866:	755,073:	-	1,031,753
Philippine Republic	1,316:	130,886:	44,496:	237,105:	28,660:	10,844:	0:	240,575
Portuguese India	62:	54,736:	-	20,900:	-	39,683:	-	13,228
Thailand	2,920,437:	-	1,919,197:	-	3,269,969:	-	3,429,476:	-
Total 1/	18,543,276:	13,993,264:	4,585,114:	5,092,280:	6,577,206:	6,243,752:	8,032,153:	7,260,516
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina	467:	52,286:	2,919:	12/	12/	12/	12/	12/
Bolivia	0:	18,371:	-	17,665:	-	18,102:	-	19,244
Brazil	83,335:	0:	321,078:	-	209,102:	-	363,214:	-
British Guiana	34,296:	5:	52,199:	-	65,094:	-	68,251:	-
Chile	3:	24,137:	25,854:	-	25,240:	-	3,803:	137
Colombia	3:	29,614:	3,497:	5,352:	-	8,267:	-	-
Ecuador	25,685:	4:	122,598:	-	139,586:	-	11,071:	-
French Guiana	0:	2,692:	-	1,636:	-	2,035:	-	1,548
Paraguay	0:	327:	227:	178:	992:	215:	-	-
Peru	51:	44,742:	-	15,050:	-	56,330:	-	-
Surinam	10,654:	4:	9,251:	2/	9,360:	1:	8,065:	-
Uruguay	3,775:	191:	12,266:	1,066:	23,822:	-	23,581:	-
Venezuela	0:	32,924:	-	38,389:	-	60,803:	-	53,755
Total	158,269:	205,267:	549,889:	79,333:	473,296:	145,753:	479,985:	81,136

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Continued --

Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1950-51 -continued-

Continent and country	Average 1936-40	Average 1946-50	Imports	Exports	Average 1946-50	Imports	Exports	Average 1946-50	Imports	Exports	Average 1946-50	Imports	Exports	Average 1946-50	Imports	
AFRICA:			Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	
Algeria.....	1,000	1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	
Belgian Congo.....	4,918:	65,224:	611:	7,314:	1,582:	18,846:	11,684:	40:	4,459:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nyasaland.....	3,132:	23: ⁴ /	30: ⁴ /	905:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika.....	980:	21,805: ⁴ /	5,984: ⁴ /	9:	3,870:	-	11,023:	-	-	-	-	336:	1,004	-	-	-
Zanzibar.....	4,36:	38,033:	2:	1,760:	392,819:	191:	692,245:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gambia.....	-	11,245:	-	41:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt.....	276,601:	4,150:	547,993:	8,876:	8,876:	9,398:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egyptian Sudan.....	252:	6,719:	-	255:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Italian Somaliland.....	0:	12,830:	-	3,912:	-	4,169:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	-	6,524:	-	4,761:	-	7,716:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Morocco.....	-	24,719:	-	3,015:	-	12,613:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Cameroons.....	-	6,208:	-	75,083:	1,984:	122,836:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French West Africa.....	534:	180,336:	798:	1,984:	122,836:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold Coast.....	8:	24,942:	-	1,584:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	15, ⁴ /	5,556:	-	2,120:	-	3,304:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar.....	15,942:	3,848:	4,715:	6,004:	5,524:	0:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius.....	24:	123,091:	375:	58,576:	66,138:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique.....	215:	18,341:	2,453:	641:	1,028:	66:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	21,376: ⁴ /	320: ⁴ /	34:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola.....	3,422:	216:	10,088:	15:	6,254:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portuguese Guinea.....	9,634:	0: ⁴ /	3,603:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reunion.....	-	67,465:	-	33,668:	-	34,200:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles Islands.....	-	4: ⁴ /	5,990:	2,471:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	75:	2,249:	190:	2,020:	328:	4,095:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia.....	-	45,418:	1:	1,420:	-	1,587:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	0:	139,021:	0:	27,083:	0:	1,280:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ^{7/}	318,624:	923,202:	584,744:	276,090:	437,597:	318,570:	724,612:	331,643	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OCEANIA:																
Australia ^{2/}	29,025:	5,268:	63,139:	-	77,486:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Guinea.....	-	4: ⁴ /	21,840:	4: ⁴ /	9,755:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	-	4: ⁴ /	3,047:	-	2,463:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Caledonia.....	238:	7,183:	-	4,739:	-	5,538:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand.....	17:	8,542:	-	3,558:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa.....	-	1,314:	-	624:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ^{7/}	29,285:	101,077:	63,139:	32,497:	77,486:	32,744:	65,000:	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
World total ^{7/}	19,983,407:	19,284,000:	7,029,466:	6,724,234:	9,281,942:	8,805,942:	11,024,497:	10,367,106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^{1/} Preliminary. ^{2/} Less than 500 pounds. ^{3/} July-June. ^{4/} Less than 5-year average. ^{5/} January-November. ^{6/} October September. ^{7/} Including countries not shown. ^{8/} March 21-March 20 to 1948. August 23-August 22 beginning 1949. ^{9/} Prewar shipments to Japan from the Japanese colonies, Korea and Taiwan, comprised the principal trade of the 3 lands. ^{10/} April-March to 1940-41. Includes Pakistan to August 15, 1947. ^{11/} November-October. ^{12/} Insignificant if any. ^{13/} January-September. ^{14/} January October.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of United States Foreign Service Officers. Includes milled, broken, semimilled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled. Exports include reexports.

Exporting countries: Most of the gain in rice exports during 1951 was in the Orient. Accounting for 73 percent of the world trade in rice, Asiatic countries exported 8,000 million pounds of milled rice as against 6,600 million pounds a year earlier. For purposes of comparison, these countries before the war exported 18.5 million pounds, or 93 percent of the world trade in rice.

Thailand, the largest exporter in 1951, shipped as much as 31 percent of the world trade. Although exports from that country were only moderately above 1950 trade, they showed a substantial recovery from early postwar years and surpassed the prewar average by a considerable margin.

Burma's 1951 exports, representing one-fourth of the world trade, also increased from a year earlier. Shipments were only 43 percent, however, of the prewar level. Exports from Indochina in 1951 were more than double both the postwar average and 1950 totals, but were still only 22 percent of the prewar level.

Taiwan (Formosa) exported larger quantities mainly to Japan and Korea. China reportedly exported (net) around 100 million pounds of rice which went to India. Reexports from Malaya were more than twice those of 1950.

The total 1951 exports of rice from the Western Hemisphere of 1,600 million pounds were slightly less than in 1950 and were approximately the same as during the postwar average period. The United States again ranked third in world exports and shipped 10 percent of the world total. Rice exports from the United States were nearly up to the record volume of the preceding year and were more than 4 times as large as the prewar level. Brazil's exports of rice in 1951 were the largest in several years. British Guiana, having increased exports steadily in postwar years, shipped a record quantity in 1951. The exports of rice from Ecuador in 1951 dropped sharply from the postwar period as a result of unfavorable weather, and those of Chile reflected a continued downward trend in the postwar years.

The 1951 rice exports of both Egypt and Australia were near record in volume, and were more than double their average shipments prior to World War II.

Importing countries: Japan in 1951 again was the world's largest importer of rice, followed by India, Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, Cuba, and Hong Kong. The primary sources of rice for these heavy importers were the surplus countries of Asia; nevertheless, considerable quantities were obtained from countries outside Asia, as Egypt, the United States, Brazil, Italy and Belgian Congo.

With the exception of Ceylon, the 1951 rice imports of the deficit countries of the Orient showed a substantial increase from the level of 1950. The total imports into these countries, however, were only 60 percent of average in the prewar years.

The continued steady demand for rice in Cuba, the largest importer outside of Asia, held the North American imports to a level higher than in both the prewar and postwar periods. Canada's imports not only regained the prewar level, but in 1951 exceeded any quantity taken previously. Approximately one-fourth of these imports, however, were reexported to other countries.

On the other hand, the total rice imports of South America in 1951, remaining at the postwar level, were less than one-half of the prewar imports. Bolivia and Venezuela continued to import in about the same volume as in the postwar period, while the abnormally high 1950 imports of Peru were not repeated.

Rice imports in most countries of Europe in 1951 showed a decline from 1950. Austria and the United Kingdom, being exceptions, took substantially larger imports. Africa's imports increased markedly, chiefly in the French colonies which obtained more rice as a result of the increase in export availabilities from Indochina. -- By L. Thelma Willahan, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR 7-52

June 19, 1952

WORLD RICE SUPPLIES FOR EXPORT EXCEED 1951 IMPORT DEMAND STRONG

The world rice supplies available for export in 1952 currently are estimated at 10,800 million pounds (revised) in terms of milled, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Estimates of available supplies for the most part are based on crop and year-end stock information of the countries from which rice normally is exported.

World export availabilities are slightly larger than the exports in 1951 of 10,650 million pounds (revised), and are only approximately one-half the volume of rice exported before World War II. The total quantity which actually will be exported probably will not be greatly different from 1951.

The import demand for rice in the first half of 1952 has been strong due in part to the slow export movement from some of the major exporting countries during recent months. Several countries of Asia that normally import large quantities have been looking for alternate sources of supply.

Thus far in 1952 the world rice market has been strictly a sellers' market. This is the first year since World War II in which Asia's principal countries of supply have not allocated rice to the principal importing countries. After the termination in December 1949 of world rice allocations under the International Emergency Food Committee, the two largest exporters of rice, Thailand and Burma, continued to allocate their rice surpluses among buyer nations and to sell most of their product under large government-to-government contracts.

The importing countries early in the years 1950 and 1951 therefore were assured of contracts for fairly satisfactory quantities of rice. This assurance enabled them to plan their rationing programs and to set prices for the rice that would become available for distribution. When exporting countries provided the year's surplus to buyers at fixed prices in advance, however, the advantage of receiving the higher prices of a rising market were not realized.

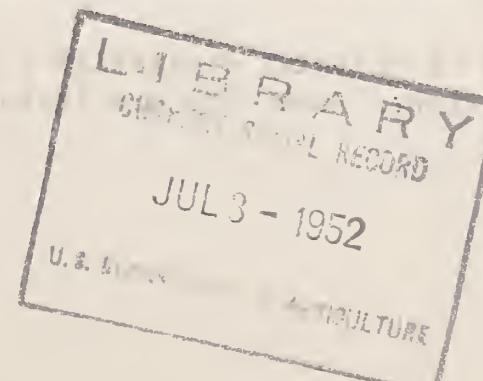


Table No.1 - RICE (in terms of milled): Exports from principal countries of supply, average 1936-40, annual 1949-51, and estimated exportable supplies, 1952

Continent and country	Average 1936-40	1949	1950	1951 1/	1952 Export supplies 1/
	: Million pounds				
ASIA:					
Burma	6,536	2,632	2,639	2,796	2,800 - 3,100
Indochina	3,233	227	267	726: 2/	700 - 1,300
Thailand	2,920	2,680	3,270	3,429	3,300 - 3,700
Pakistan	-	0	0	410	0
Korea	2,367: 3/	0: 3/	198: 3/	0: 3/	0
Taiwan	1,427: 4/	44: 4/	51: 4/	230	200 - 400
Iran	64	34	51	88	100
Estimated total . .	18,543	5,619	6,476	7,800: 5/	7,300 - 8,800
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:					
North America:					
Mexico	19	91	61	2	20
United States	235	1,137	1,085	1,071	1,500
Estimated total . .	260	1,280	1,280	1,080	1,540
South America:					
Brazil	83	2	209	363	200 - 500
British Guiana	34	58	65	68	65 - 80
Ecuador	26	68	140	11	45 - 80
Uruguay	4	9	24	24	30
Surinam	11	21	9	8	10 - 20
Estimated total . .	158	182	473	480	360 - 720
Total W. Hemisphere	418	1,462	1,753	1,560	1,900 - 2,260
EUROPE:					
Italy	336	348	493	492	450 - 550
Estimated total . .	672	398	500	500	500 - 600
AFRICA:					
Egypt	277	758	393	692: 6/	50
Estimated total . .	319	795	431	725	105
Australia	29	55	75	65	40
WORLD TOTAL	19,983	8,329	9,235	10,650	9,845 - 11,805

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate of actual surplus. The estimate of exports provided the present restrictions of rice movement within the Associated States remain in effect is from 300 to 700 million pounds. 3/ South Korea. 4/ Officially reported only. 5/ Includes an estimated 200 million pounds from China. 6/ Trade commitments.

Prepared on the basis of official statistics and current crop and trade information of foreign countries. Reexports are included in the prewar average exports. Revised June 19, 1952.

As rice prices in Asia rose, they were aligned with prices of United States rice to a greater extent than in any of the postwar years. In some instances f.o.b. prices in California were used as a basis for negotiating prices in Bangkok. This explains in part a sudden strong demand in Asia this year for United States rice. The full reason for that demand, however, includes the reduction of rice stocks in several importing countries to a level sufficiently low to endanger the rationing and distribution organizations of the Governments.

In other words, there was an immediate need for rice in these countries, and they were unable to obtain at the time even the reduced quantities that had been available previously in the postwar period. It can readily be seen that this situation arose at the beginning of the marketing year as a result of the change in policy of exporting countries with respect to rice allocations.

The principal countries of Asia in 1952 have withheld their estimates of rice production and exportable surpluses and have not allocated more than specified quantities of rice on a government-to-government basis of sale. The volume sold on a private trade basis has been sufficiently large for exporting countries to receive the benefit of competitive bidding on the part of importing countries.

Export supplies

Rice acreage increases resulted in a gain in the production of the countries that have the largest supplies of rice for export. These gains, however, were offset to a great extent by substantial declines in the harvests of the two important surplus countries, Egypt and Pakistan. Contrary to earlier predictions, China has announced the availability of approximately 200 million pounds of rice for India.

The land devoted to rice was increased in the "rice-bowl" countries of Asia, Thailand, Burma and Indochina, and the weather generally was favorable for rice growing and harvesting in a large part of that region. An evaluation of the production gains of these countries results in estimates of their exportable supplies that range from 6,800 to 8,100 million pounds - averaging 7,450 million pounds - compared with exports of around 7,000 million pounds in 1951.

In Thailand, 1 million acres more of rice were harvested than in the preceding year. Given average per-acre yields, the rice harvested from the additional area there should provide for a substantial increase in exports. The 1951 shipments totaled 3,429 million pounds (1,555,000 metric tons).

Thailand is allocating 1,764 million pounds (800,000 tons) of rice up to September 1952. The official reason for this limited quantity is that the country is stockpiling rice in the event that it should have future need for it. Allocations to September are to the following countries in million pounds (1,000 metric tons in parentheses): United Kingdom 650 (295); India 353 (160); Japan 220 (100); under negotiation with Japan 220 (100); Ceylon 33 (15); Korea 33 (15); Saudi Arabia 22 (10); to be divided between the Philippines and Indonesia 231 (105).

Burma's rice acreage was about 2 percent larger than in the year before, and weather conditions remained favorable throughout the season, thus permitting an increase of at least 10 to 15 percent in the harvest. Export availabilities therefore should be larger than in 1951, even though stocks were virtually exhausted before the new crop appeared on the market as compared with the stocks of around 600 million pounds at the end of the preceding year.

A wide variation of estimates of rice export supplies has been reported in Indochina. Reasonable estimates of actual availabilities, when taking into consideration a postwar deterioration in that country's production facilities and transportation system, would seem to be around 1,200 million pounds now available for export. Whether this rice actually is shipped depends on the volume that is permitted to move from Cambodia and from the Transbassac region in Vietnam. Much of the present surplus exists in Cambodia, where a good crop was harvested. Most of the paddy rice in past years has been shipped from that area into Saigon to be milled and then exported from what is now known as the State of South Vietnam (formerly Cochinchina). If the present restrictions on the movement of rice in these areas remain in effect, chances are that only from 300 to 700 million pounds will be exported from Indochina in 1952.

Export supplies available from the United States, the world's third largest exporter of rice in 1951, are estimated at a figure considerably higher (32 percent) than the previous record exports of 1948. The rice acreage increased in this country also, and the resulting crop was around 300 million pounds of milled rice larger than a year earlier, to which may be added as available for export some carry-over stocks from the preceding season. Dry weather in northern Mexico reduced the crop again and very little rice should be available for export from that country in 1952.

Total exports from the South American countries probably will exceed that Continent's 1951 trade in rice. Exportable supplies from the 1952 crop in Brazil early in 1952 were estimated at around 200 million pounds. More than 300 million pounds remaining of the 1951 crop, however, were sold to exporting firms late in 1951 and early in 1952, and that rice probably will be exported in 1952.

The bumper crop of British Guiana in 1951-52 should result in exportable supplies exceeding the record exports of 1951. Larger surpluses have been reported also in Ecuador, Uruguay, and Surinam.

Similarly the rice acreage of Italy was increased by several thousand acres, and although the yields per acre were not quite so high as in a year earlier, another good crop was harvested. Exportable supplies from that country therefore should approximate those of 1951.

Egypt's production dropped sharply as a result of limited water supplies, and therefore exports of rice from that country at the present time are prohibited. Commitments of the 1950 crop under last year's trade agreements are estimated at around 50 million pounds to be exported in 1952. Madagascar recently abandoned the usual postwar practice of restricting rice exports, and during December 1951, when a bountiful crop had been harvested, arranged for exports of around 17 million pounds of rice.

Import requirements

The world demand for rice may be gauged to a very large extent by the demand of the deficit countries of Asia. The import requirements of these countries in 1952, as shown in table No. 2 of this summary, also are estimated to be larger than imports in 1951.

Table No. 2 - RICE (in terms of milled): Net imports of specified countries in Asia, average 1936-40, annual 1948-51, and requirements 1952.

Continent and country	Average	1948	1949	1950	1951 1/	1952 Import Requirements 1/
	1936-40	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
ASIA:						
British Borneo . . .	129	71	57	62	84	75
Ceylon	1,218	915	880	1,096	886	1,100
China	844	847	350	185	2/	-
Hong Kong	473	249	160	362	463	500
India	3,105	1,959	1,720	790	1,678	1,950
Japan	3,890	124	288	1,480	1,709	1,875
Malaya	1,376	1,008	1,109	976	1,117	1,000
Indonesia	425	404	789	753	1,032	1,200
Philippines	130	137	321	-	241	250
Portuguese India :	55	24	22	40	13	20
Total	11,645	5,738	5,696	5,744	7,223	7,970

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Net exports estimated at 105 million pounds.

Compiled from official statistics and current crop and trade information of foreign countries.

The estimate of the import requirements of Japan, the largest importer of rice in 1951 as well as in the prewar period, is considerably larger than last year's imports. That country has announced the intention of importing 2,200 million pounds of milled rice during the 1952 fiscal year (April 1, 1952-March 31, 1953). This is 57 percent of Japan's rice imports during the prewar (1936-40) period.

India has had 2 successive years of very poor crops, and its rice supplies, both from the domestic crop and from relatively small imports, therefore are smaller than normal. Indonesia's import needs are greater in 1952 than in 1951, since domestic production is not expected to be so large as the very good crop of 1951. For the same reason, the Philippines have announced intentions of importing more rice in 1952 than last year.

Good seasons for rice in recent years and relatively large imports into Malaya in 1951, as compared with other importing countries, should enable Malaya to have a moderate reduction in 1952 imports. On the contrary, smaller-than-average imports into Ceylon in 1951, combined with the difficulty in securing needed quantities at the end of the year, resulted in small stocks on hand. Ceylon requires an increase in imports in order to maintain its relatively low ration of rice of postwar years.

The rice import requirements in Hong Kong continue to increase yearly as the inflow of refugees enlarges from war areas. Korea is planning to import a larger volume in 1952 than was originally contemplated. More than 130 million pounds were imported from the United States during the first 4 months of 1952, and rice also has been purchased from Far East areas of supply.

The rice requirements of the countries outside of Asia are not expected to be greatly different from the 1951 imports. The requirements of Cuba, the largest importer of rice outside of Asia, are not likely to expand materially in the near future, because of a pronounced increase in domestic rice production. Neither are the rice imports of European countries expected to show a sizable increase from 1951.--By L. Thelma Willahan, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

This is a more extensive statement of the article "World Rice Supplies for Export Exceed 1951--Import Demand Strong," in Foreign Crops and Markets, April 28, 1952.



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR 8-52

June 24, 1952

JAPAN INCREASES RICE IMPORTS

Japan during the calendar year 1951 obtained rice from 9 foreign countries. The main sources nearest home were Thailand, Burma, and Taiwan, which together furnished 71 percent of the total imports, but the country was obliged to reach considerable distances - to Egypt, the United States, Brazil, Italy, China, and Belgian Congo - in order to obtain as much rice as possible to supply the final needs.

JAPAN: Imports of milled rice, by country of origin, 1951

Country of origin	January-	April -	July -	September-	Total
	March	June	August	December	
	Million pounds				
Egypt	112	164	111	2	389
Burma	22	111	144	50	327
Thailand	186	251	156	117	710
China	12	2	0	0	14
Taiwan	63	47	0	66	176
Congo	0	3	1	0	4
Brazil	0	0	0	13	13
United States . .	0	0	0	56	56
Italy	0	0	0	19	19
Total	395	578	412	323	1,708

Ministry of Agriculture, Japan.

Rice imports in 1951 were the largest since the end of World War II, having increased sharply since the termination in December 1949 of world rice allocations under the International Emergency Food Committee. Nevertheless the 1951 rice imports were less than one-half of Japan's former (1936-40) trade.

Of particular interest are the figures showing the rate of increase in rice imports into Japan since World War II. No rice was imported in the Japanese fiscal year 1946 (April 1946-March 1947); 7 million pounds (3,000 metric tons) were imported in JFY 1947; 95 million pounds (43,000 tons)

in 1948; 653 million pounds (296,000 tons) in 1949; and 1,481 million pounds (672,000 tons) in 1950. Imports during the JFY 1951 were expected to be about the same as the calendar year imports of 1,708 million pounds (775,000 tons).

The Japanese Government has announced the intention of importing 2,200 million pounds (1,000,000 metric tons) of rice in the JFY 1952. Procurement of this quantity admittedly is expected to be difficult on account of the severe competition among importing nations for the limited supplies of the exporting countries.

Prospects in March for rice imports of 2,200 million pounds in JFY 1952 from the supplying countries appeared to be about as follows: Japan would like to import substantial quantities from Thailand. In 1951 Thailand allocated 660 million pounds (300,000 tons) to Japan on a trade agreement basis. For 1952 Thailand proposed to reduce this allocation. This is in accordance with Thailand's plan to allocate about 1,760 million pounds (800,000 tons) of rice up to September on a Government-to-Government basis (see Foreign Agricultural Circular FR 7-5, June 24, 1952), leaving the balance of exportable supplies for Thai reserves and for sales on the basis of competitive bidding. Pricewise, a Japanese purchase from Thailand in December 1951 was at \$170 c.i.f. metric ton (\$7.71 per 100 pounds). It was expected that the 1952 price would be higher than this quotation.

Burma, from whom Japan would like to obtain a considerable quantity on a government-to-government basis, appears also to be planning to allocate only a part of the crop for government sale. Late in 1951, Japan contracted in Taiwan for 44 million pounds (20,000 tons) at \$188 C and F, per metric ton (\$8.53 per 100 pounds) and in January 66 million pounds (30,000 tons) at \$195 (\$8.85 per 100 pounds). These transactions, in the absence of a trade agreement, were on a commercial basis. Japan continues to look to Indochina for rice, but none is expected from that country until the political conditions there improve.

Although Japan is not counting on Egypt as a source in 1952, on account of its very poor crop, some possibility is seen for procurement in JFY 1953 if the next harvest is good. Government officials report that in JFY 1951 contracts were made for about 140,000 tons (309 million pounds) of United States rice. Prices ranged from \$181 to \$207 c.i.f. per metric ton (\$8.21 to \$9.39 per 100 pounds). At least that quantity is wanted for JFY 1952. The rice imported from this country is "half-milled" (brown) and its quality is considered to be excellent in Japan.

Japan entered the Italian market for the first time in 1951. Purchases from the 1951 crop amounted to about 125,000 tons (276 million pounds) which were contracted between August and January. Prices ranged from \$170 to \$190 c.i.f. (\$7.71 to \$8.62 per 100 pounds). From Italy's 1952 crop, Japan plans to request another large quantity. Italian rice is considered of good quality. Japan hopes to obtain rice also from Brazil and Ecuador, and various other sources may be tapped by the Japanese for rice.

The emphasis which the Japanese Government is placing on the procurement of this 2,200 million pounds is due in part to the growing demand for rice to meet the needs of increasing population. An annual increase of around 250 million pounds is required to provide for the yearly gain in population at the present official ration level. Under present conditions domestic rice production cannot be increased to a great extent since most of the arable land of the country is already cultivated intensively. In satisfying the increasing demand for rice, therefore, the Government must look chiefly to imports.

An illustration of the marked decline in rice supplies available for consumption per person in the postwar compared with the prewar years is shown by the following facts: in 1938, Japan imported 5,050 million pounds of rice, including procurement from the colonies. The population in that year was 71 million. The 1951 imports of about 1,700 million pounds was only approximately one-third of 1938 imports, and in 1951, the population had increased 18 percent and totaled 84 million people. At the same time, domestic production of rice in Japan in 1951 was estimated at 17,342 million pounds in terms of milled, compared with approximately 19,000 million pounds produced in 1938.

The decrease in rice supplies has been offset largely by imports of wheat and barley. Some Japanese leaders, such as nutrition experts and economists, frequently suggest as an alternative a shift in the diet away from rice to other cereals. This advice reportedly meets with little response. Long standing tradition and taste preference, together with the accepted fact that rice has a high caloric content, maintain the heavy demand for this food. Government data indicate that in 1951 almost 1 million tons (2,200 million pounds) of wheat and barley rations were refused by consumers, many of whom apparently preferred to buy rice where it could be obtained, even though it was in very short supply.

JAPAN: Net imports 1/ of specified cereals,
average 1935-39, annual 1946-51

Year	Wheat flour	Barley	Corn	Rice	Total
	: Million : pounds				
<u>1935-39</u>					
Foreign	459	+457	12	563	73
Korea 2/	+14	+89	+74	0	2,860
Taiwan 2/	+25	+59	0	0	1,606
Total	420	+605	+62	563	4,539
1946	959	225	0	196	35
1947	1,715	384	425	907	6
1948	1,625	548	371	118	124
1949	4,187	136	990	515	288
1950	3,453	15	604	41	1,480
1951	4,011	33	2,128	123	1,709

1/ The sign (+) indicates net exports.

2/ 4-year average 1935-38, except for rice.

Despite this resistance to change in consumption habits from rice to other cereals, the postwar reduction in rice supplies has forced a noticeable shift to the consumption of wheat and barley. The 1934-36 average consumption of rice accounted for 59 percent of the total caloric intake, whereas in 1950-51 it accounted for 52 percent. Consumption of other cereals, almost entirely wheat and barley, increased from 10 percent of the total caloric intake in 1934-36 to 21 percent in 1950-51.

The average rice consumption per capita during the year 1950-51 (July-June) was 240 pounds, according to a report by the Economic Stabilization Board. This was 10 pounds more than in a year earlier, a result of an increase in the domestic crop and a gain in imports. Rice supplied an average of 1,026 calories per person per day, or 52 percent of the total reported intake of 1,975 calories of rationed and unrationed food. These figures are based on the reported availability of food according to the official estimates of domestic production, imports and changes in stocks. Nutrition surveys of the Ministry of Welfare indicate an average total daily consumption of about 2,100 calories per individual during this period.

Rice collection, distribution, and prices are being continued under Government control. At the end of the war, these controls were on virtually all foodstuffs in Japan, but in the postwar period they have been lifted gradually, until only those on wheat, barley, and rice were in effect. In recent weeks, however, controls on wheat and barley were removed, so that now only rice supplies are under Government control. In the fall of 1951 the Government announced the intention of decontrolling rice before mid-1952. Opposition to this decontrol, both by SCAP and the general public, however, caused a withdrawal of the plan.

Japan's rice crop of 1951 is estimated officially at 24,774 million pounds of rough rice (17,342 million pounds in terms of milled), or 1,670 million pounds (1,170 million pounds milled) less than the 26,443 million pounds (18,510 million pounds) in 1950. The crop there is harvested from August to November.

Transplanting in 1951 was completed by July 10 under normal conditions. The growing season was characterized by good early progress, but a major setback came in August as dry, hot weather prevailed, and the fields approached drought stage. General rains in early September eased this situation, but in the same month the crop was retarded again, this time by unusually low temperatures. The grain matured a few days later than normal, and, although harvesting, drying, and threshing proceeded satisfactorily, grain quality was considered below normal. The Government then revised its collection procedures to permit some delivery of substandard grain.

The official price for the 1951 rice crop was set at ₩ 7,030 per koku (\$5.91 per 100 pounds) for third, or standard grade. This was 30 percent above the 1950 price. To stimulate rice deliveries, the Government is also paying a bonus of ₩ 2,000 per koku (\$1.68 per 100 pounds) under certain conditions to farmers for over-quota deliveries.

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FR 9-52

July 14, 1952

INDIAN RICE SUPPLIES BELOW NEEDS

The need for more rice is one of India's most pressing food problems - a need which at the present time is being widely emphasized and given more attention even than is the over-all food and foodgrain supply situation. Rice is the important food of India, and the improvement of that country's agricultural economy reportedly depends largely upon the attainment of increased rice production.

India's largest crop is rice; the country is second only to China in the growing and consumption of that cereal. The crop, being native to monsoon climates, occupies the land which has the best water supply. The nation's production of around 26 million short tons of milled rice in 1951-1952 was only slightly smaller than the total harvest of all other foodgrains and pulses.

The principal explanation given for the present shortage of rice in India is that production has not kept up with the rapid increase in population, while the vast majority of Indians continue to prefer rice as the basic item of their diet. And the principal hope for a substantial improvement in the rice supply position is for an increase in the average yields per acre, which usually are quite low.

India has had a substantial increase in rice acreage since the beginning of World War II. Adverse weather, however, in various areas of the country in the last two seasons resulted in the harvesting of extremely low average yields per acre. This was especially true in 1950-51, and the rice yields per acre for all India in 1951-52 were only moderately larger than those of the poor crop of 1950-51.

Based on a report by C. E. Pike, Agricultural Attaché, American Embassy, New Delhi, India.



India is also a leading importer of rice. Before World War II, the country imported an average of more than 1,500,000 short tons of rice annually, and reexported approximately 200,000 tons, mostly to Ceylon. Nearly 95 percent of these imports came from Burma. Imports of rice from Burma were cut off during the war, and during the postwar period India has been unable to regain imports of the former volume.

During 1951 India imported 846,000 short tons of rice, principally from Burma, Thailand and Pakistan. Imports in 1952 continue to be restricted by high prices and by scarce supplies in exporting countries, and may prove to be even lower than in 1951. As wheat is much cheaper and more readily available in world markets, the Government has imported increased quantities of this grain to supplement limited supplies of rice, even though the bulk of consumers would prefer to have more rice.

INDIA: Milled rice imports, by country of origin,
average 1937-41, annual 1947-51

Country of origin	Average :							
	: 1937 to : 1947		: 1948		: 1949		: 1950	
	: 1941 2/		:		:		:	
	: 1,000	: sh. tons	: 1,000	: sh. tons	: 1,000	: sh. tons	: 1,000	: sh. tons
Burma	1,457	413	565	418	211	349		
Indochina	70	0	0	0	0	0		0
Thailand	12	30	174	319	124	242		
Pakistan	0	0	79	0	0	176		
Egypt	0	34	77	99	60	5		
China	0	0	0	0	0	74		
Brazil	0	48	58	0	0	0		
Italy	0	0	0	22	0	0		
Other countries . .	9	36	27	2	0	0		
Total	1,548	561	980	860	395	846		

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Marketing years April-March 1937-38 to 1941-42.

Compiled from official sources.

Government stocks of rice obtained from domestic procurement and imports rose from 349,000 short tons on December 30, 1950, to 459,000 tons on December 29, 1951. Stocks on April 12, 1952, at the height of the local procurement season, totaled 1,181,000 short tons compared with 994,000 tons on April 14, 1951.

Statistics are not available showing rice stocks in non-Government hands. Growers usually try to retain from the current crop at least enough for their own requirements until the next harvest. Traders and merchants in unrationed markets normally carry on hand a supply sufficient for 2 or 3 months. The

many markets in India and the lack of reporting facilities make it practically impossible to arrive at a usable stock figure. Furthermore, the diversity of harvesting dates in India reduces the necessity of maintaining large stocks of rice on hand.

The procurement target for rice in the calendar year 1951 for India was 2,704,000 short tons, but actual procurement was 2,573,000 tons. This compares with the 1950 target of 3,592,000 tons and the procurement of 2,345,000 tons. The procurement target for 1952 is 2,797,000 tons.

Most of the rice procured from the domestic crop of India is consumed in the States from which it is obtained, but there are surplus areas from which rice can be shipped to other States that are in short supply. In 1951 the States having a rice surplus were Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture on February 22 announced that in order to encourage the local procurement of rice, the Indian Government would permit the State Governments to increase the local procurement prices of rice by 1/2 cent per pound (2 rupees per maund of 82.28 pounds) up to the end of May 1952. The purpose of this price increase was to stimulate domestic procurement. The Government of India thereby hoped to increase its supplies from the surplus areas and established a target of 560,000 short tons of rice to be supplied by surplus States to deficit States.

The 1951 per capita consumption of milled rice in all India was about 127 pounds, as based on the official statistics of availabilities from the Indian harvest and foreign imports. Most of the Indian population consume rice as their staple food, others use both rice and wheat, and some, especially those in wheat or millet producing areas, consider rice to be a luxury. Rice is prepared in various ways, but the bulk is used as plain boiled rice.

Rice, along with other grains, is rationed in all of the large urban centers and certain other areas of short supply throughout India. In total about 120 million people are living in places where rice is rationed or is under some system of controlled distribution. The total grain ration is 12 ounces per day per adult, and children are allowed one-half an adult ration. The composition of the grains in the ration varies considerably in different localities. An effort from an over-all standpoint is made to supply as large a portion of rice in the ration as possible for the population who normally consume all or most of their cereal intake in the form of rice. However, due to the current scarcity of that commodity, rice in most areas comprises 50 percent or less of the cereal ration.

INDIA: Rice rations, per adult 1/,
in specified States

State	: December 31: : 1950	May 31, : 1951	State	: December 31: : 1950	May 31, : 1951
	: Ounces per day	: Ounces per day		: Ounces per day	: Ounces per day
Assam	6.0 to 9.7	6.0 to 7.9	Hyderabad	2.0	2.0
Bihar	12.0	2/	Jammu and Kashmir	3/	12.0
Bombay	1.1 to 8.7	1.1 to 4.6	Madhya Bharat	1.0 to 2.0	2.0
Madhya Pradesh	12.0	2.0 to 5.0	Mysore	2.4 to 5.5	3.0 to 6.0
Madras	1.0 to 6.0	1.0 to 8.0	Saurashtra	1.0	1.0
Orissa	12.0	2/	Travancore	:	:
Punjab	1.2 to 12.0	1.2 to 9.0	Cochin	7.0	7.0
Uttar Pradesh	2.0 to 4.0	2.0 to 4.0	Ajmer	4/	2.0
West Bengal	6.0 to 8.0	6.0 to 8.0	Coorg	12.0	9.0
Delhi	1.0 to 8.0	1.0 to 8.0			
	:	:			

1/ Ration allowed to children was one-half of that allowed to adults.

2/ Net available. 3/ Combined ration of wheat and rice. 4/ Rice issued only for a medical certificate.

Supplement to the Bulletin on Food Statistics.

India's shortage of rice has caused the Government to encourage the people to consume other cereals in place of rice insofar as possible and to substitute noncereal foods. Those for whom rice is not the basic food have been asked to give up that cereal entirely. These appeals have resulted in temporary declines in rice consumption in some areas.

The States have taken steps to cooperate with the Government of India in its program to supply the limited quantities of rice that have become available for consumption. For example, Punjab recently has stopped the issue of rice to railway refreshment rooms and other catering establishments, and has limited the rice ration of consumers whose main diet is not rice to a maximum of one ounce per day. In the eastern and hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, the maximum ration of those who normally eat mainly rice has been reduced to four ounces per week. In urban areas of Bihar, no rice is allowed to catering establishments.

Procurement, wholesale issue, and retail ration prices are fixed in the States. Although those prices have changed somewhat from time to time, and have shown some increase, on the whole up until this year they have been relatively stable from the time of reestablishment of controls in 1948. Government subsidies on imported grain made possible the maintenance of these lower prices to consumers. Following the withdrawal of a subsidy by

the Indian Government to the States on March 1, issue and ration prices increased substantially. This was true particularly in States that are heavily dependent for consumption upon imported rice. There has been a considerable variation in the prices in the different States during the period in which the present control program has operated.

INDIA: Wholesale issue prices of milled rice in specified States,
per 100 pounds, 1950-51 and 1951-52 1/

State	1950-51	1951-52 <u>2/</u>	State	1950-51	1951-52
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
Assam	<u>3/</u> 4.02 to 4.95	<u>3/</u> 4.95 to 5.42	Uttar Pradesh	3.95 to 4.91	4.91
Bihar	3.06	3.06	West Bengal	4.31	4.31
Orissa	:	:	Madras	:	:
Urban areas:	3.32	3.32	Deficit areas:	3.67	3.67
Rural areas:	3.06	3.06	Surplus areas:	3.11	3.11
	:	:		:	:

1/ Rice year November-October. 2/ Preliminary.

3/ Retail price.

Supplement to the Bulletin on Food Statistics.

Rice prices in the open market have been considerably above the official ration prices. Open market prices follow a fairly definite seasonal trend and generally register a noticeable decline when the main rice crop arrives on the market. This year's prices generally have followed the normal seasonal trend. However, they have not declined materially in response to the general slump in commodity prices which occurred in India.

Prices paid for imported rice by the Government of India during 1951 were far above the cost of domestic rice. The difference between the cost of imported rice and the wholesale issue price was paid by the central Government by means of a subsidy to the States.

INDIA: Monthly average wholesale prices (open market) 1/,
of milled rice, in specified States, per 100 pounds,
1951 and January-April 1952

Week Ended	Assam	Bihar	Orissa	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Surplus area	Madras Deficit area
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1951							
Jan. 6	4.53	6.03	3.52	5.80	5.36	-	-
Feb. 3	4.75	6.49	3.60	5.88	5.18	-	-
Mar. 10	5.26	6.99	3.66	5.92	5.24	-	-
April 7	5.88	7.10	3.76	5.88	5.83	-	-
May 5	6.28	7.33	3.89	6.00	6.30	-	-
June 9	7.23	7.78	4.16	6.21	6.94	3.49	7.50
July 7	7.04	6.71	4.51	6.33	7.23	3.50	7.22
Aug. 4	7.66	7.33	4.42	6.72	7.69	3.50	8.74
Sept. 8	7.96	7.55	4.35	6.68	8.59	3.72	8.08
Oct. 6	9.56	7.07	4.28	6.17	9.05	3.72	8.17
Nov. 3	9.13	6.98	4.07	6.50	8.47	-	6.96
Dec. 8	6.25	6.31	3.93	7.16	7.10	4.22	6.40
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1952							
Jan. 5	5.55	6.14	3.79	7.35	7.18	-	6.54
Feb. 9	6.28	6.60	3.56	6.78	7.11	4.87	6.36
Mar. 8	5.96	6.21	3.37	6.56	6.50	6.13	5.53
Apr. 5	5.75	6.15	3.40	6.71	6.55	-	7.07
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1/ Quotations in rupees, annas, and pies per maund of 82.28 pounds converted to dollars at the official rate of exchange (rupee = 21 cents). One rupee = 16 annas; 1 anna = 12 pies.

Source: Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

INDIA: Prices of imported rice, per 100 pounds, 1950 and 1951 1/

Country of origin	1950		1951	
	F.o.b.	C and F	F.o.b.	C and F
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Thailand.....	5.26	5.53	5.26	5.88
Burma.....	5.15	5.38	5.65	5.99
Egypt.....	5.21	5.51	5.26	5.55
China.....	-	-	4.89	5.93
Pakistan.....	-	-	5.21	5.49
	:	:	:	:

1/ Preliminary.

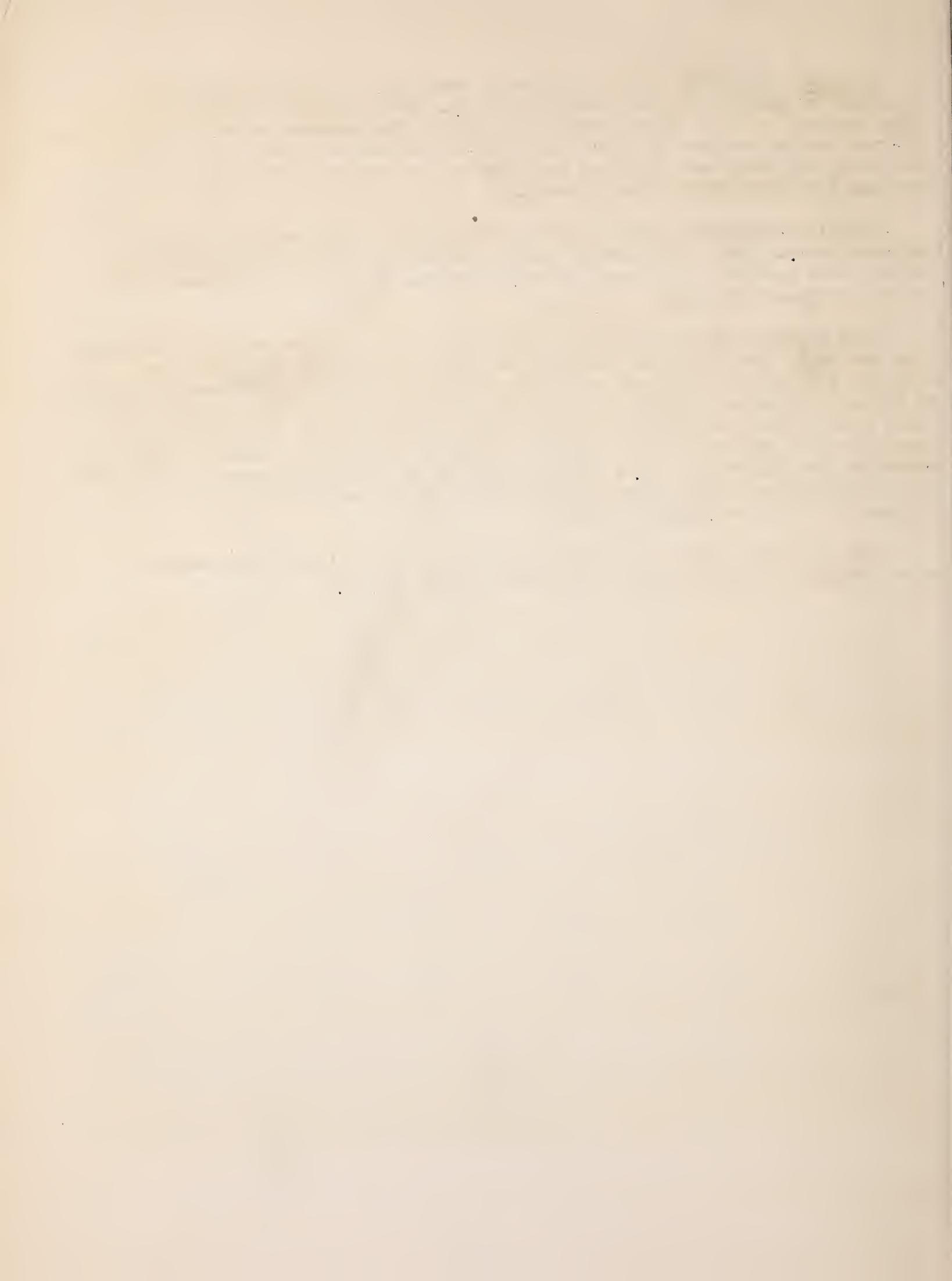
From Supplement to Bulletin on Food Statistics.

Outlook: Only very favorable growing conditions can improve the rice situation in India within the next year or so. However, over a long period, India probably could produce enough rice to meet the consumer needs of the nation. The rice yields per acre in that country on an average are among the lowest in the world, and they have remained low because the results of research have not been applied generally by rice growers.

Excellent research work to improve the yields of rice has been carried on for many years. This experimental work is now being conducted mainly at the Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack, Orissa, which was established by the Indian Government in 1946.

Higher yields can be produced by growers if they receive and apply information available from research centers with respect to improve practices and varieties, if more fertilizers and other needed materials are made available, and if the acreage under irrigation is expanded. As a result of the efforts now being made by the Governments of India and the Indian States to increase rice production, we may expect that progress should be made in the next few years in improving the yields per acre. However, due to the rapidly increasing population these programs must show substantial progress if the availability of rice to consumers is to reach higher levels.

This is a more extensive statement of the article "Indian Rice Supplies Below Needs," in Foreign Crops and Markets, July 14, 1952.



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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR 10-52

July 21, 1952

GERMANY IMPORTS LESS RICE IN 1951

Rice imports into Germany in 1951 dropped 30 percent, totaling only 194 million pounds compared with 276 million pounds in the preceding year. A large proportion of the imports originated in the same countries as in 1950, but rice was taken also from different sources.

Germany: Rice imports by country of origin, 1950 and 1951

Countries of origin	1950			1951		
	Semi- milled	Milled	Total	Semi- milled	Milled	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Italy	121,656:	15,397:	137,053:	103,709:	2,033:	105,742
Egypt	39,484:	1,310:	40,794:	0:	22:	22
Netherlands	2,568:	51,656:	54,224:	327:	28,870:	29,197
Indonesia	2,815:	2,308:	5,123:	274:	290:	564
Ecuador	0:	1,605:	1,605:	0:	0:	0
Thailand	802:	4,015:	4,817:	0:	0:	0
Indochina	3,175:	1,270:	4,445:	21,479:	3,125:	24,604
Belgian Congo . . .	2,326:	0:	2,326:	2,748:	0:	2,748
Chile	14,619:	2,923:	17,542:	212:	0:	212
Uruguay	6,246:	1,345:	7,591:	179:	55:	234
Brazil	0:	0:	0:	15,216:	1,428:	16,644
Surinam	0:	0:	0:	5,845:	0:	5,845
Hungary	0:	0:	0:	0:	5,943:	5,943
Other countries . .	44:	258:	302:	1,147:	815:	1,962
Total	193,735:	82,087:	275,822:	151,136:	42,581:	193,717

Compiled from official statistics.

An important feature of the 1951 trade affecting dealers in rice was a significant upward revision in the import duty on polished, white rice. The duty on that type of rice was raised from 3 cents per 100 pounds to 15 percent ad valorem to countries having most favored nation agreements with Germany, and 25 percent to all other countries. Most of the countries supplying rice to Germany have those agreements. The 2-percent duty on brown rice was eliminated. When the new import duties became effective on October 1, 1951, virtually all rice imports ceased from the Netherlands.

Based on a report by P. S. Madison, American Consulate General, Hamburg.

Rice: Sections of the customs tariff affecting rice
(In force since October 1, 1951)

Tariff number	Commodity Group	Tariff Rate Ad valorem (percent)
10 06	Rice, also broken:	
	A - hulled rice with the thin skin (in the straw)	5
	B - hulled rice (without the straw)	
	1 - unpolished	free of charge
	2 - polished	25 - v-15 ^{1/}
	NOTE: Rice, also broken, for the manufacture of starch, baking flour (prepared by passing through hot rollers), or soup preparations, under customs control	free of charge

1/ Tariff rate for countries of origin with which special agreements have been made.

Italy continues to be Germany's chief source of rice supplies. Nearly all the rice from that country in 1951 was semi-milled, imported for the purpose of processing and packaging in German mills. In March 1952, Germany had contracts with Italy for the first quarterly delivery of 33 million pounds (15,000 metric tons) under the new Italian-German trade agreement. Italian sellers this year are asking for a guarantee that the rice imported from Italy will be used only for consumption and will not be reexported.

The Netherlands was the second largest supplier of rice in 1951. Most of the rice from that country entered before October 1, when the 15-percent duty on polished, white rice went into effect. Due to the fact that imports declined suddenly at that time, it appears that country will not be so great a supplier of rice to Germany as long as the present import duty remains in effect.

Indochina (Vietnam) ranked third as a source of rice imports, but this position may not be retained in 1952 if that country's exports continue to be reduced by restrictions in the movement of rice from surplus areas.

Germany's annual rice consumption is estimated at between 165 and 220 million pounds of milled rice annually, or from 3 to 4 pounds per capita, according to an unofficial trade source. This is considerably smaller than before the war, when an average of 385 to 440 million pounds were consumed.

annually, or about 5.5 pounds per capita. Rice consumption is not expected to increase in 1952. In fact, because of scarce supplies and increasing prices of rice in the world market, a slight drop may occur in the consumption of that cereal.

The main problem of the German rice millers is the high price of rice. High world-market prices for imported rice, together with the payment for amortization on reconstruction loans of millers, with which factories were rebuilt to process three times the volume of rice usually consumed in Germany, have driven the price of rice beyond the average worker's pocketbook. This is true especially when the price of rice is compared with that of potatoes, a popular item of the diet in Germany. Because of the scarcity of rice since the beginning of World War II, many housewives know little about its preparation and a campaign to popularize its use is considered to be too expensive by the millers.

The total rice milling capacity of German mills, excluding that of a new Berlin mill, amounts to 1,764,000 pounds per day, or around 530 million pounds per annum, based on 300 working days. These mills, employing about 2,000 workers, also mill oats, barley, and pulses.

Under the present arrangement, mills are covered by a high protective tariff and the customers are denied imported white, milled rice at a cheaper rate. Some prewar outlets which the German millers had during the time of a lucrative reexporting business now have turned to other suppliers. This, together with the necessity of a guarantee by dealers to the Government authorities that all foreign currency returns will be at least as high as those expended originally, has stopped several chances for some small trade in reexports to Finland and Sweden.

For a list of rice mills in Germany, see page 4.

List of German Rice Mills

Reis- und Handels-Aktiengesellschaft, Abteilung Hamburg	Hamburg 36, 10 Neuerwall
Rudolf Meyerkort	Hamburg 1, Bugenhagenstr. 6
W. Smidt & Co.	Hamburg 28, 31-33 Hevestr.
Hamburger Reismuehle Dickmann & Co. (Employs W. Smidt & Co's)	Hamburg 36, 10 Neuerwall
Neue Allgemeine Reisgesellschaft m.b.H.	Hamburg 36, 30 Jungfernstieg
Reis- und Handels-Aktiengesellschaft	Bremen P.O. Box 20
Rudolf Meyerkort (Employs mill of Reis- und Handels-Aktiengesellschaft in Hamburg or Bremen)	Bremen 34 Martinistr.
Mueller & Co. K.G.	Gelsenkirchen P.O. Box 164
Huber-Muehle G.m.b.H.	Mannheim 4-6 Industriestr.
Sueddeutsche Reismuehle G.m.b.H.	Neu-Ulm Industriegelaende
Berliner Reismuehlen G.m.b.H.	Berlin-Siemensstadt 1-7 Rehrdamm
A. Luethke & Co.	Hamburg 36, 30 Jungfernstieg

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FR 11-52

November 10, 1952

WORLD RICE CROP FORECAST AT RECORD LEVEL

The world rice crop in 1952-53 (August-July) is expected to be the largest on record, and considerably above that of the preceding 2 seasons, according to the first estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Growers have continued to increase rice acreage in virtually all areas of production and weather so far this season, unlike that of the last 2 years, has been generally favorable.

The 1952-53 world harvest of rough rice is forecast at 352,000 million pounds (176 million short tons), an increase of 16,000 million pounds (8 million tons) compared with last year's production of 336,000 million pounds (168 million tons). The previous postwar high was 342,000 million pounds (171 million tons) harvested in 1948-49. This season's harvest is 5 percent larger than the 1951-52 crop, 5 percent above the prewar average (1935-36/39-40), and 8 percent larger than the postwar average (1945-46/49-50) cutturn.

The harvests now in progress in the Northern Hemisphere generally are yielding larger crops. China, Japan, and Korea have increases in output, and expanded production is being harvested in the northern countries where new areas have been planted in rice. The over-all increase is estimated at 12 percent in European areas of production, and 8 percent in North America.

Increased production is in prospect also for most of the countries where the crop is now in the growing stage and will be harvested mainly in December. These include India, Pakistan, Indochina, Burma, the Philippine Republic, and Ceylon. The rice crop of India, the largest producer, next to China, is reported very good. Statistical information now available from Thailand and Malaya is not adequate to give a comparison between the oncoming and last year's crops; the 1952 rice crop of Thailand, however, is reported as only fair.

Rice acreage is being increased in South America, where most of the crop is just beginning to be planted and will be harvested from March to May of 1953. Should weather be normal, the rice production there will exceed that of the preceding year. In Africa, although the harvest of

RICE (rough):: Acresge, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, averages 1935-36/39-40 and 1945-46/49-50, annual 1920-51 to 1952-53 1/

Production									
Acreage		Yield per acre		Average					
1935-36 : 1945-46		1950-51 : 1951-52		1952-53 : 1953-54		1935-36 : 1945-46		1950-51 : 1951-52	
Average		Average		Average		Average		Average	
to	to	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
1,929,40	1,929,50	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
scores	scores	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
NORTH AMERICA									
Costa Rica	41:	55:	57:	66:	1,066:	1,078:	1,175:	1,321:	1,348:
El Salvador	26:	41:	35:	40:	1,392:	1,402:	1,422:	1,429:	1,429:
Mexico	96:	190:	267:	250:	1,731:	1,904:	1,731:	1,320:	1,341:
Nicaragua	25:	28:	40:	31:	1,080:	1,286:	1,205:	1,384:	1,473:
Panama	48:	124:	163:	164:	1,042:	1,169:	1,164:	1,121:	1,125:
United States	1,006:	1,676:	1,620:	1,947:	1,956:	2,234:	2,117:	2,388:	2,250:
Cuba	45:	114:	126:	133:	137:	958:	1,075:	1,325:	1,735:
Dominican Republic	80:	100:	116:	113:	115:	1,065:	1,207:	1,155:	1,178:
Total	1,423:	2,474:	2,591:	2,910:	2,913:	-:	-:	-:	-:
EUROPE									
France	1:	7:	28:	44:	49:	1,400:	2,586:	3,739:	3,507:
Greece	5:	9:	24:	48:	51:	1,840:	2,167:	2,938:	2,573:
Italy	362:	305:	358:	420:	445:	4,677:	4,557:	4,405:	3,025:
Portugal	47:	53:	67:	74:	78:	3,253:	3,013:	3,982:	4,719:
Spain	110:	129:	143:	151:	157:	3/	5,600:	4,358:	3,805:
Yugoslavia	8:	7:	6:	7:	-:	1,300:	1,614:	2,167:	2,286:
Total countries shown	533:	510:	626:	744:	787:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Other Europe	20:	49:	75:	88:	92:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Total Europe	523:	559:	701:	832:	879:	-:	-:	-:	-:
ASIA									
Iran	524:	544:	530:	471:	540:	1,566:	1,598:	1,693:	1,671:
Iraq	392:	643:	521:	525:	1,283:	1,283:	1,058:	763:	1,048:
Turkey	78:	56:	60:	75:	2,642:	2,452:	2,835:	2,869:	-:
Burma	12,671:	8,704:	9,430:	9,600:	1,238:	1,116:	1,242:	1,230:	1,250:
Ceylon	870:	964:	1,030:	1,069:	672:	584:	577:	799:	1,061:
China	4/	48,853:	45,557:	45,700:	46,500:	4/	2,259:	2,219:	2,265:
Taiwan	1,666:	1,640:	1,898:	1,925:	-:	2,294:	1,810:	2,153:	2,182:
Manchuria	782:	600:	857:	893:	920:	1,829:	1,752:	1,663:	1,697:
Indochina 2/	14,306:	12,060:	12,100:	12,600:	-:	1,006:	987:	992:	1,000:
India	62,590:	70,600:	75,458:	74,500:	-:	1,194:	1,082:	928:	1,007:
Japan	7,862:	7,812:	7,965:	7,940:	-:	3,124:	3,330:	3,110:	3,309:
South Korea	6/	3,838:	2,675:	2,555:	3,030:	6/	2,256:	2,336:	2,587:
Malayan Federation	745:	831:	831:	831:	-:	1,634:	1,367:	1,823:	1,459:

ASIA (Continued)

Java and Madura	9,794:	8,922:	9,850:	9,800:	-	: 1,442:	1,325:	1,442:	1,429:	-	: 14,126.0: 11,823.0: 14,200.0: 14,000.0: -
Pakistan	17/ 18,706:	21,601:	22,401:	22,481:	-	: 2/ 1,301:	1,245:	1,230:	1,159:	-	: 27,559.8: 26,891.9: 27,559.8: 26,026.4: -
Philippine Republic	4,852:	4,963:	5,551:	5,500:	5,900:	: 1/ 973:	1,031:	1,031:	1,034: 4,719.5: 4,952.5: 5,721.0: 5,600.0: 6,100.0	-	
Thailand	7,038:	10,212:	13,082:	14,061:	12,000:	: 1/ 353:	1,173:	1,131:	1,131:	1,131:	: 1,283: 9,588.5: 11,978.4: 14,950.7: 16,000.0: 15,400.0
Total (excl. U.S.S.R.)	201,927:	206,448:	216,750:	217,266:	220,018:	-	-	-	-	-	: 319,669.0: 303,293.8: 311,633.3: 308,970.9: 123,209.3
SOUTH AMERICA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Argentina	52:	102:	117:	138:	-	: 2,692:	2,670:	2,656:	3,051:	-	: 140.0: 272.7: 310.8: 421.1: -
Brazil	2,323:	4,290:	4,861:	4,600:	-	: 1,387:	1,423:	1,423:	1,391:	-	: 2,989.1: 6,105.7: 7,015.2: 6,400.0: -
British Guiana	70:	97:	114:	120:	-	: 2,289:	2,343:	2,175:	2,250:	-	: 160.2: 227.3: 248.0: 270.0: -
Chile	13:	79:	58:	62:	-	: 3,515:	2,578:	1,531:	2,903:	-	: 45.7: 203.7: 88.8: 180.0: -
Colombia	150:	300:	350:	400:	-	: 943:	1,566:	1,518:	1,625:	-	: 144.4: 469.8: 531.4: 650.0: -
Ecuador	110:	237:	200:	180:	-	: 1,327:	1,358:	1,050:	1,278:	-	: 146.0: 321.8: 210.0: 230.0: -
Paraguay	5:	14:	25:	27:	-	: 1,760:	2,043:	1,764:	1,778:	-	: 8.8: 28.6: 44.1: 48.0: -
Peru	107:	119:	121:	136:	-	: 1,897:	3,038:	3,652:	3,529:	-	: 203.0: 361.5: 441.9: 480.0: -
Surinam	37:	41:	44:	47:	-	: 2,081:	2,490:	2,555:	2,698:	-	: 2,667: 77.0: 102.1: 112.4: 126.8: 128.0
Uruguay	13:	29:	31:	35:	-	: 2,992:	2,855:	2,616:	3,000:	-	: 38.9: 82.8: 81.1: 105.0: -
Venezuela	2:	28:	40:	60:	-	: 1,150:	1,200:	1,378:	1,500:	-	: 2.3: 33.6: 55.1: 90.0: -
Total	2,903:	5,265:	5,997:	5,841:	6,202:	-	-	-	-	-	: 3,978.5: 8,247.7: 9,184.0: 9,048.1: 9,679.2
AFRICA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Egypt	463:	732:	727:	507:	400:	: 3,233:	3,347:	3,765:	2,696:	3,125:	: 1,496.8: 2,450.3: 2,737.5: 1,366.7: 1,250.0
French West Africa	1,562:	-	-	-	-	: 603:	-	-	-	: 942.1:	-
Madagascar	1,207:	1,431:	1,605:	1,648:	-	: 1,157:	1,176:	1,121:	1,140:	-	: 1,396.8: 1,682.5: 1,798.8: 1,878.3: -
Sierra Leone	346:	-	-	-	-	: 1,192:	-	-	-	: 412.2:	-
Total	4,592:	7,189:	7,639:	7,868:	8,147:	-	-	-	-	-	: 4,957.6: 7,743.5: 8,721.8: 7,824.5: 8,138.3
OCEANIA	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Australia	23:	31:	37:	31:	-	: 4,143:	4,042:	4,703:	3,548:	-	: 95.3: 125.3: 174.0: 110.0: -
Fiji	10:	29:	-	-	-	: 1,940:	1,938:	-	-	-	: 19.4: 56.2: 267.0: 214.0: 265.0
World total	1:	40:	95:	107:	102:	-	108:	-	-	-	-
World total	211,622:	222,518:	234,210:	235,249:	238,727:	-	-	-	-	-	: 334,619.4: 326,958.5: 338,630.4: 335,252.5: 352,084.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere countries during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia principally from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere countries during the first part of the following year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Average 1930-34. 4/ Average 1931-37. 5/ The area formerly known as French Indochina is now comprised of the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia, and the State of Vietnam. 6/ Korea. In the 1935-39 period, production in South Korea averaged about 6,750 million pounds annually. 7/ Average 1936-37 to 1939-40.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

Egypt declined again in 1952, the Continent's total production will show a gain from that of a year earlier.

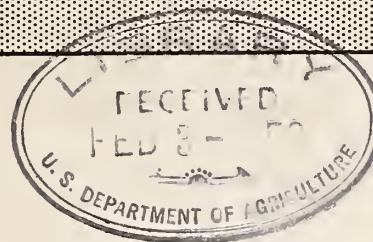
With the exception of Egypt, possibly Thailand, and Mexico, rice production in the countries usually having a surplus for export is larger than a year earlier. The total increase in the surplus countries is estimated at more than 2,000 million pounds (1 million short tons) of rough rice. The largest increases in the exporting countries are in Burma, the United States, and possibly Brazil.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service Reports.



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.



FR 12-52

November 24, 1952

CUBAN RICE POSITION

Cuban rice imports during the first quarter (July-September) of the 1952-53 quota year (July-June) totaled 189 million pounds as compared with 181 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1951, according to a report from T. M. Reid, American Embassy, Habana. All imports were from the United States. As expected, heavy imports were made during the first quarter of the new quota year; the total exceeded the 5-year average 1947-48/51-52 period by 53 million pounds. Stocks on hand in the Matanzas Free Zone, together with shipments enroute, were cleared for entry following July 1, 1952, so as to be eligible for the low-duty rate on United States rice of 84 cents per 100 pounds.

The 1952-53 Cuban low-duty import quota for rice is set at 456 million pounds. July arrivals totaled 95 million pounds, and Free Zone stocks came to 14 million pounds. This left a remainder of 347 million pounds as of August 1, 1952, to arrive under the quota in the 1952-53 year. The United States has allocated for export to Cuba a total of 275 million pounds in the August 1-December 31 period, as announced on September 10 and November 5. This leaves a total of 72 million pounds to be exported to Cuba under the low-duty quota in the second semester (January-June) of the 1952-53 quota year in order to complete the 456 million pounds.

Milled rice supplies of 165 million pounds from Cuban 1952 production are expected to be available on the market for domestic consumption in volume soon. Cuba's rice acreage increased again in 1952, as much as 10 percent, and the yields per acre are estimated at as high a level as in 1951. The early estimate of 256 million pounds of rough rice (165 million pounds milled) for the 1951 crop was revised downward to 230 million pounds (150 million pounds) as a result of the poor recovery of much of the mature grain. Exceptionally favorable growing conditions that promised high yields actually caused a lodging of the grain.

Rice imports into Cuba during the quota year 1951-52 (July-June), as evidenced by ships' manifests, came to 496 million pounds, a substantial reduction as compared with 760 million pounds a year earlier. These official arrivals in Cuban ports during the 1951-52 quota year, plus the 93 million pounds held in the Free Zone on July 1, 1951, minus the carry-over stocks of 19 million pounds in the Free Zone on July 1, 1952, brought to 575 million pounds Cuba's total imports during the 1951-52 quota year.

Table 1. CUBA: Milled rice arrivals, by months, quota years
(July-June), average 1947-48/51-52, annual 1949-50 to 1952-53

Month	Average					
	1947-48	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	
	to					
	1951-52					
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
July	53	25	139	76	95	
August	30	35	54	44	28	
September	52	35	97	61	66	
October	88	99	135	55	-	
November	80	79	45	70	-	
December	78	85	58	53	-	
January	52	93	75	15	-	
February	32	6	61	34	-	
March	33	12	51	29	-	
April	25	24	26	26	-	
May	35	13	17	24	-	
June	16	3	2	9	-	
Total , , , , :	574	509,	760	496	-	

Compiled from ships' manifests.

Domestic rice stocks on July 1, 1952, after an extensive survey, were estimated at 100 million pounds of rice. This carry-over was less than average for that time of year, according to statements of the trade. In light of these facts, and taking into consideration the consumption of 150 million pounds of milled rice from the Cuban crop, domestic disappearance appears to have been in excess of 725 million pounds.

The wholesale price range of rice in Habana since August 1951 has remained fairly constant. The wholesale price of American rice has continued to affect strongly the market price of rice in Cuba. The low price of the year was registered in October 1951 at \$12.00 to \$14.75 per 100 pounds for Rexora-Blue Bonnet, and the peak price of \$14.00 to \$17.50 per 100 pounds has held since it was reached in June 1952. These quotations are for first-quality, long-grain Rexora-Blue Bonnet, 4 percent second heads, c.i.f. Habana.

Table II. CUPA: Wholesale price range in Habana
of specified milled types, August 1951-September 1952

Year and Month	Rexora-	Short
	Blue Bonnet	grain
	Dollars per 100 pounds	Dollars per 100 pounds
<u>1951</u>		
August 3	13.50-16.50	12.75-13.75
September 7	12.50-15.00	11.50-12.75
October 5	12.00-14.75	11.00-12.00
November 2	12.25-15.25	11.25-12.50
November 30	12.25-15.25	11.25-12.50
December 29	12.25-15.75	11.25-13.00
<u>1952</u>		
January 4	12.25-15.75	11.25-13.00
February 1	13.00-15.75	11.75-13.00
March 7	13.00-15.75	11.75-13.00
March 28	13.00-16.00	11.75-13.00
April 25	13.50-16.75	11.75-13.00
May 30	13.50-17.00	11.75-13.00
June 27	14.00-17.50	11.75-13.00
August 1	14.00-17.50	11.50-13.50
August 29	14.00-17.50	11.50-13.50
September 26	14.00-17.50	12.25-13.50

Source: Asociacion Lenja del Comercio, Habana.

With the announcement of the 1952-53 rice quota by the Cuban Government, considerable activity in relation to the local rice market was apparent. Stocks on hand in the Matanzas Free Zone, plus 5,400,000 pounds unloaded in Habana which were cleared by Government decree, immediately came into the National territory under the low-duty tariff of 84 cents per 100 pounds. Purchase contracts were completed for future delivery and were duly registered in the Official Rice Industry registry of the Ministry of Commerce.

Sales continued active until September 10, when the United States Government notified foreign Governments that exports from the United States 1952 rice crop were to be allocated. Upon receipt of the notification in Cuba of its allocation during the August-December 1952 period, the number of rice-purchase contracts increased so rapidly that the Cuban Government by Resolution No. 547 suspended further registration until it could be determined exactly what the situation was. It has been reported that the rice-purchase registration exceeded the United States allocation by 16 million pounds, plus approximately 18 million pounds of contracts in dispute. The latter are contracts that were registered between October 2, when Resolution No. 547 was written, and October 8, the date that the Resolution appeared in the Official Gazette.

Over registration of rice-purchase contracts are disturbing Cuban Government officials and the rice trade, and the contracts in dispute reportedly are creating an unsatisfactory situation. Under these circumstances, it is anticipated that there probably will be cancellation of many contracts of purchasers already having export permits; i. e., in cases where the buyer has failed to have his purchases registered and in turn is refused an import license. All shipments of rice are now being cleared by the Cuban Consulates after the Cuban Ministry of Commerce has ascertained that the respective rice contracts have been duly registered in the official registry of rice importers.